CYCLES
All British Made
Prices on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR CO.
Fort, Bombay and Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES
All British Made
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WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Fort, Bombay and Poona.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1918-19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

VOL. X NO. 70 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1922. TWO ANNAS

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. & O. SAILING TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1922.		
25th March	CHINA —	7,952
1st April ...	NARKUNDA † —	16,118
8th „ ...	CALEDONIA —	7,572
15th „ ...	EGYPT —	7,941
22nd „ ...	MACEDONIA —	10,512
29th „ ...	MANTUA † —	10,902
6th May ...	MOREA —	10,890
13th „ ...	KALYAN† —	8,987
20th „ ...	KAISAR-I-HIND —	11,430
27th „ ...	NALDERA † —	15,825

MANTUA
"NALDERA"
MALWA
NARKUNDA
} Through steamers from Australia

•Through Steamer from China

The P. and O. Marseilles Special Train, leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date	Steamer.	Tons.
23rd March	MANDALA	8,246
6th April	NEVASA *	9,071
18th May	MASHOBRA	8,288
1st June	MANELA	8,103

* Proceeds to London.

SAILING TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

1922		
24th March	NALDERA	Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney
5th May	MALWA	

SAILING TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

Date	Steamer
3rd April	DUNERA —

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	Destination.
23rd Mar.	BANDRA ...	Karachi & P. G.
23rd „	NEVASA ...	Karachi direct.
26th „	LINGA ...	do.
26th „	BARALA ...	Karachi & Busreh.
27th „	LHASA ...	Karachi Coasting

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

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CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163
Telephone No. 1330.

N. Y. K. LINE.

(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer Captain Tons, Arrival Departure
Tokushima
Maru J. Yechigaveu 5968 7th Mar. 22nd Mar.
Tsuuga Maru Y. Masuzumi 6988 13th Mar. 23
Morroka B Takiguchi 469 31st Mar. 15th Apr.
Awa Maru N. Narui 6028 6th Apr. 21st Apr.

For frieght and passage apply to
K. AKIYAMA,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure
Indus Maru	R. Yano	28th Mar.	8th April
Salgon Maru	H. Meguro.	31st Mar.	14th April
Burma Maru	I. Kobayashi.	16th Apr.	30th April
Ganges Maru	R Yamanoi	22th Apl.	4th May

For Freight and passages, etc,, apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $20 000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND £ 4 500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND... $25 500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $20,000 000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
40, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
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Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
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Colombo	Manila	Sungei Patani
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtao
Harbin	Penang	Vladivostock
Hongkew	Peking	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	Yloilo

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1 000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. R. HYND.
Agent.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK

LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital ... Rs. 7,58,78,523.
Paid-Up Capital and Reserves ... Rs. 2,44,74,698.
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... Rs. 5,91,11,467.

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman,
Board of Directors.

HEAD OFFICES: BOMBAY.

LONDON OFFICE: 9, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches: CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DELHI, HYDERABAD, (DECCAN), LUCKNOW, MADRAS, RANGOON, etc.

Every facility offered for General Industrial and Exchange banking throughout India and with Europe and America. Bills of Exchange negotiated. Deposits received.

For terms apply to Head Office or to any branch

General Manager:
L. D. L. BUCKLEY.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 315, Hornby Road opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Captial, Rs. 2,44,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to mal provision for the widows of subscribers thly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 witho... tion of caste or creed. Rates of subscri... are very moderate. 60 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

NEDERLANDSCH INDISCHE HANDELS BANK.

(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)

(Incorporated in Holland.)

Established 1863.

Authorised Capital	.....F. 60,000,000	about £5,000,000
Paid up Captial	.....F. 55,000,000	„ £4,600,000
Reserve Fund	.....F. 47,750,000	„ £4,000,000

HEAD OFFICE at AMSTERDAM (Holland)
SUB-OFFICE: THE HAGUE.
EASTERN HEAD AGENCY at BATAVIA

BRANCHES.

DUTCH EAST BRANCHES.

Ampenan.	Pekalongan.
Bandoeng.	Probolinggo.
Cheribon.	Semarang.
Gorontalo.	Soerabaia.
Macassar.	Tegal.
Medan.	Tjilatjap.
Menado.	Weltevreden.
Palembang.	

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS:—Singapore.
CHINA and JAPAN:—Hongkong, Shanghai and Kobe.
BRITISH INDIA.—Bombay and Calcutta.
LONDON BANKERS:—London Joint City and and Midland Bank, Ltd., Swiss Bank Corporation. Williams Deacon's Bank, Ltd.
PARIS BANKERS:—Park Union Foreign Banking Corporation.
NEW YORK BANKERS:—Farmers Loan and Trust, Co., Guaranty Trust Co., of New York, Goldman Sachs and Co.
Correspondents in every part of the World.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Sorab Building, No. 7, Mursban Road, Fort. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

W. J. DeGRAAN,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	..... Yen 61,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
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Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,000,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

Post Box No. 207.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

(Affiliated with the P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd.)

AUTHORISED AND SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	.....	Rs. 40,000,000
CAPITAL	.....	Rs. 85,00,000
RESERVE FUND IN GOVERNMENT PAPER	.....	Rs. 85,50,000
CONTINGENCY FUND for equalisation of Dividend, Provision for bad or doubtful debts, adjusting fluctuations in values of investments or etc.	.....	Rs. 6,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—ALLAHABAD.

BRANCHES.

Bombay, Bareilly, Calcutta ,Cawnpore, Delhi Dehra Dun, Gorakhpur, Jhansi. Jubulpore Lucknow, Meerut, Mussooree, Naini Tal, Nagpur Patna.

SUB-AGENCIES.

Allahabad City Office, Amritsar, Aminabal Park, Lucknow, Benares, Cawnpore City Office, Chandansi, Fyzabad, Hathras, Hapur Lucknow City Offic, Lyallpur, Morabad, Muttra,, Rae Bareli, Sitapur.

CORRESPONDENTS. In all the principal Towns throughout India.

LONDON BANKERS.—The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limitd. The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS. Interest at 2 per cent. allowed on balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 100,000 provided the interest amounts to Rs. per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS. Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT Small sums received. Copy of Rules can be obtained on application. Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the Custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realised. Loans and Cash Credits granted.

Currency Notes of any Circle Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit account free of charge. Banking business of every description transacted. Copy of Rules may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent.

Bombay Branch,
Allahabad Bank Buildings,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF LOOM SUNDRIES, BOSE SPRING, SLUBBING TUBES, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will on SATURDAY, the 25th int. sell by Public Auction at their rooms at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) by order of the Banks and offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned.

On account and risk of Messrs. Jacob and Co.

2 cases slubbing tubes.

On account and risk of Messrs. Mahamad Omar Abdullamiyan and M. A. Brothers.

13 cases loom sundries.

2 cases bose spring.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF SLUBBINB TUBES, ROVING TUBES.

Under instructions from Messrs. Little and Co., Attorneys for R. Head and Co. Ltd., of Manchester and on account and risk of Messrs. Bhaidas P. Dalal and Co. Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will on SATURDAY, the 25th inst., sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), at their rooms the following:—

4 cases slubbing tubes.

4 cases roving tubes.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, 25th March, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, one iron safe on stand, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred canoe victoria in good order.

1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.

1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis in good order.

1 stylish rubber tyred vis-a-vis with showy brown Arab Horse and harness.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 701 BAGS GOWAR (ANIMAL'S FOOD).
SUIT NO. 423 OF 1922.

Damji Hansraj vs. Tekchand Nayavatram.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., receiver appointed in the above suit Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on FRIDAY, the 24th instant sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at Dana Bunder near Masjid Bridge next to Shivji Cooverji Building the following:—

About 701 Bags Gowar (animal's food).

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchhordas and Co., or to the undersigned.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 400 BALES DHARANGADHRA COTTON.

Under instructions from D. M. Wadia, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 77 of 1921, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Apollo A2. Godown, Jamshed Bunder, Colaba, the following:—

400 Bales Dharangdhra Cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and goods cleared away within two days.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 25th March, 1922 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 2nd floor of No. 19, Marine Lines, very valuable and made to order household furniture by Roberts, glass crockery and silver ware, telespopic dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large made to order sideboard with mirror and cupboards, rich carpets, electric table and hall lamp, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, fancy cabinets table ornaments, rich carpets, rich water colours and oil paintings, rich door curtains, writing tables, glass door, book cases, single and double door almirahs, single and double bed-steads, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, chival glasses, reclining sofas, and easy chairs, hat stands, teapoys, tables, cane furniture, ice box, aluminium utensils, etc., etc. The property of R. Peterson Brown, Esq., Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT GRANT ROAD.
Suit No. 1889 of 1918.

The Advocate-General of Bombay having his office in the High Court Building, within the Fort ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

Abdul Hussein Mulla Kalimuddin of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Grant Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 23rd March, 1922, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), offer for sale by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property on the premises, pursuant to the consent decretal order reference dated the 24th day of June, 1921, passed in the above suit.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground containing by admeasurement 2,308 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuages, tenements, chawls and buildings standing thereon, situate at Grant Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the south side thereof, in the City and Registration Distrtict of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 182, 183, Collector's New No. A1/13698,Old Survey No. 185 and New Survey No. A1/7368 and 3A and 4A/7368, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under D Ward No. 2428 (2), Street No. 446A, and D Ward No. 2429, Street No. 1 and D Ward No. 2432, and Street No. 4 and which premises are now in the occupation of the Receiver.

And a moiety or half share or interest in all that piece or parcel of land admeasuring 468 square yards, including a well therein, situate on the Eastern and Southern sides of the premises hereinabove described, which said land is used as a common or joint passage for the benefit of the premises hereinabove described and certain other premises to the east of the said common or joint passage and which well is also used jointly for the benefit of the said two sets of premises.

And a moiety or half share or interest in all that piece or parcel of land admeasuring 60 square yards and situate to the north and in continuation of the said common passage and which plot of land is for the joint use of the said two sets of premises.

Together with the right of way over the common passage admeasuring 42 square yards situate to the north and in continuation of the last mentioned plot of land which is also used for the benefit of the said two sets of premises.

For the plan of the property showing the main property as well as the common passages mentioned above, further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., at Esplanade Road, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT DOCTOR STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Amin and Desai, Attorneys for N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the High Court Suit No. 712 of 1920, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on 12th day of April, 1922, sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage, tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Dotcor Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 116 2/9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 2824, New Nos. A/5811, Old Survey No. 1022 and New Survey No. 2/4389 and assessed by the Collector and Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7020 and Street No. 133, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the said Doctor Street, on or towards the North by the property of Gulamalli Noorbhai Lakdawalla and on or towards the South by a drain and beyond that by the property of Mulla Hassanalli Mamabhai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Amin and Desai, Attorneys for the Vendor at 61 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 23rd March, 1922.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 123, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND ARTISTIC HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BY WELL-KNOWN MAKERS, GLASSWARE, ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 26th day of March, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Richardson Cruddas factory next to J. J. Hospital, Byculla Road, the following:—

Dining table, John Robert's Dining Chairs, dumb waiter, side board, Chesterfield suit, lady's writing table, roll top office table, revolving bookstand, glass panel almyrahs, ward-rode, brass and iron beds, easy-chair, chest of drawers, low chair, English and Persian carpets, Singapore cane chairs, Singer's sewing machine, one English safe, one perambulator, old brassware, old china jars, silverware, show cases, blackwood carved screen meatsafe, glassware, electric iron, cooking utensils, ice box, cabinets, wearing apparels, boots, curtains, cottage piano, teapoys, electroplatedware, etc., etc.

The property of late Mr. Martin F. Connell the Superintendent of Messrs. Richardson Cruddas and Co.

The furniture is ôn view.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 CHAMPION BILLIARD TABLES (COMPLETE).

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CLUBS AND THE BILLIARD SALOON OWNERS.

By the order of Mr. J. R. Jackson, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at J. N. Petit's Bungalow compound, next to bridge, above Irani shop, the undermentioned two billiard tables.

2 Champion Billiard Tables, cues, balls, marking board, etc. (complete).

N.B.—25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Auction Sale of the very valuable and artistic household furniture by well-known makers, lady's writing table, glass panel almyrahs, brass and iron beds, Chesterfield chairs, sofa armchairs, dining table, dressing tables, wardrobe, meatsafe, teapoys, crockery, rich dinner and tea services, gas stove, cooking utensils, etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 1st April, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Naval Lodge, Byculla Back Road, the following:—

Dining table, armchairs, dumbwaiter, sideboards, Chesterfield chairs, sofa, lady's writing table, revolving book-stand, low chair, glass panel almyrahs, cupboards, wardrobe, dirty linen baskets, brass and iron beds, easy chairs, dressing tables with mirrors, chest of drawers, Singapore cushions, cane chairs, Singapore cane chairs, cooking utensils, dinner and tea services, crockery, icepale, glasswares, electric iron tea pot, gas stove, etc.

The property of late Inspector H. C. Melville of Bombay City Police.

The furniture is on view.

AUCTION SALE of Insolvent's Provision and Oilman Stores shop with its goodwill and also packed cases of all kinds of Oilman Stores lying in the Insolvent's godown.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of Nebraj Khanna trader as Messrs. N. R. Khanna and Sons, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the shop of the Insolvent at Abdul Rehman Street, near Crawford Market, opposite to Rangari Mohlla Mosque on SATURDAY, 25th instant, at 2-30 p.m., all kind of provision and oilman stores such as tins of Jacob biscuits, Gilletine, milk and sulphur soap, Yardly shaving sticks, Cobra polish, assorted essences, Salmons Herrings' sausages, Cross Macroni Libbys asparagus tips, fruits, cherries, pears, apricot, jam and jelley, Cross and Blackwell beef tin, ox tongue, plum pudding, prunes, etc., etc.

At 3-30 p.m. in the godown at Kitchen Garden Lane, next to Buxe Ellahie's shop, next to Mangaldas Cloth Market, a lot of packed cases of Holbrok's sauce, Morton's mustard cherry fruits, pears, peaches, sardines, biscuits, Morton and Australian vegetables, ox tongue, sterilized milk prunes, cheese balls, swallow and ariel cakes, silver label Australian jams, golden syrup, jelleys, monogram salmons, Lieby and Morton's soup, etc., etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd March, 1922.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
9, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5921.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 10-30 A.M.

AUCTION SALE of household furniture, dining table, sideboard, sweet-toned cottage piano, crockery, glassware, English ice refrigerator, electric, platedware, etc., etc.

On SUNDAY, the 26th instant at No. 1, Jenkins House Henry Road, near Cotton Godowns, Apollo Bander, at 10-30 a.m., (S. T.) Messrs. MISTRY and Co. will sell by Public Auction rich furniture comprising of dining table, room chairs, sideboards and dining waggon tea tables, drawing room Cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs jardiniers, hall lamp, fancy writing tables, sweet-toned cottage piano by H. Board, Paris, and revolving bookstands, silver showcases, drawing room suit ornaments and pictures, hat-stand, teapoys, folding screen, ice box, season wood almirahs, clothe presses, dressing chest of drawers, and marble top washing tables, glassware, crockeryware, and platedware, cooking utensils, etc.

Property of W. Phillips, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be printed and property is opened to view.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 10-30 A.M.

AUCTION SALE of household furniture, dining table, sideboard, sweet-toned cottage piano, crockery, glassware, electric hall lamp, platedware, etc., etc.

On SUNDAY, the 26th instant, at Luch Chambers, B. Block, Motlibai Street, Byculla, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MISTRY and Co. will sell by Public Auction household furniture comprising of dining table, chairs, sideboards and dining waggon, tea tables, drawing room cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, jardiniers, lamp, fancy writing tables, sweet-toned cottage piano and revolving bookstands, silver show-cases, drawing room suit ornaments and pictures, hat-stand, teapoys, folding screen, ice box, season wood almirahs, clothe presses, dressing chest of drawers and marble top washing tables, glasware, crockeryware and platedware, cooking utensils, etc.

Property of a gentleman leaving station, and others.

The property is opened, to view.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd March, 1922.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & OCMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE MOTOR TRUCK (ADLER).

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 23rd of March, 1922, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at Manek Bhuvan, opposite Police Chawki, Gamdevi, by order of Messrs. K. H. Kayani and Co., and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser, Mr. Farbhulal Motichand Parekh, Agent of Barwani State.

1 Adler Motor Truck No. 8975, capacity 3 tons, speed 12 miles in perfect working order.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd March, 1922.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
86, Apollo Street.
Tel. No. 6469.

AUCTION SALE OF 51 BALES GREY SATIN (MEXICAN) OF THE FRAMJI PETIT MILLS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 23rd day of March 1922 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the Baling Press in Champa Gally near Moolji Jetha Market Bombay by order of Messrs. R. Cursondas and Co. Commission Agents to the Framji Petit Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, K. E. Ephraime.

51 Bales each 20 Pieces Grey Satin (Mexican) No. 1000 fish brand 24" x 48 yards 10 lbs of the Framji Petit Mills.

Terms.—Deposit 25 per cent and delivery within 6 days.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd March, 1922.

MEHTA & CO.

Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

NOTICE.

Public is hereby informed that the Auction sale of the remaining unclaimed luggage parcels at Victoria Terminus G. I. P. Rly. will continue to-day at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

SPECIAL INTEREST TO CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FURNITURE MAKERS.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 300 TONS MOULMIEN SELECTED FIRST CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

On MONDAY, the 27th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA and CO., will sell by Public Auction at the Sewree Bunder by order of Rai Bahadur Seth Bhugwandas Bagla and on account and at the risk of the constituents.

About 300 Tons Moulmein Selected First Class Teak squares sizes above 15 ft. and 10 ft., 8 to 14 ft. and 6 to 14 ft.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay 23rd March, 1922.

SITUATION VACANT.

WANTED.—COMPOUNDERS, and DISPENSARY SERVANTS. See Dr. KANADAY, THAKURDWAR.
A R3187

WANTED—Company promoters to promote a Correspondence College to be placed on pucca basis. Very promising concern. Indians need only apply to Box No. 7862, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R3191
A

WANTED—PERMANENT MUSLIM TEACHERS Science, Mathematics, Urdoo, Diniyat, History, Gujraty and others from 1st April. Apply soon stating minimum salary, to the Director Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha High-School, Dongri, Bombay 9. R3194
A

WANTED—A STEWARD for the State General Hospital, Baroda. Apply with copies of certificates and testimonials stating salary expected. Only experienced men need apply to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Baroda State. R1209
A

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—Large SHOW ROOM for motors, chemists, jewellers, press, etc., just opposite Marine Lines Station T. No. 3637. R3155
C

TO LET in portions or whole the "SURPLUS" shop sheds in the Prince of Wales Museum Compound from 1st April to 31st May, 1922. Apply SECRETARY. 12438
C

BUNGALOWS TO LET at Grant Road, near Persian Bakery. To be let floors and portions of floor at reduced rent. Apply to MAGANLAL HARGOVANDAS, Tel. No. 16261 Winter Road, Malaban Hill and Tel. No. 269, 2nd Fofalvady, Bhuleshwar. R3157
C

OFFICES TO LET IN BALLARD ESTATE, FORT.—Offices TO BE LET IMMEDIATELY in AMRUT BUILDING, situated on DOUGALL ROAD, next to Asiatic Petroleum Co.'s Offices, near New Custom House Blocks, measuring from 600 sq. feet to 1,401 sq. (larger if required), at a monthly rent from Rs. 175 to Rs 490 on First, Second and Third Floor. For particulars and inspection apply personally to THE MANAGER on the Premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m., or 5 and 6 p.m., or in writing to the Owner at the undermentioned address: AMRATLAL AMARCHAND, 36, Kazi Syed Street, Bombay, No. 3. R2551
C

TO BE LET—SHEDS, very useful for Workshop, Garage, Godown, etc., situate on Lamington Road; all steel structure, also open space. Apply THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LD., 720, Mint Road, Fort or 310 Lamington Road, off Jacob Circle R12491
C

TO BE LET—RESIDENTIAL BLOCKS with all up-to-date Conveniences for high-class Europeans Parsis or Khojas; and Shops and Motor Garrages in the Newly built Shaparia Mansion near Agripada Chawl Street Rents Moderate. Apply to, B. D. SHAPARIA, 553, Bhendey Bazar, Telephone No. 3408. R3177
C

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly built expensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery under European management Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt or request an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

FOR SALE—50 B.H.P. CRUDE OIL RUSTON PROCTOR ENGINE with self-starter, complete with pipe connection and tanks, etc., and 12 five bearing Platt Bros. GINS, all in working order. For price and other particulars please write to MANAGER, Shri Gajanan Gin Factory, Lonar (Buldana). R3171
G

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—New students enrolled daily for vacation classes. Apply immediately GREAT WESTERN BLDG., Apollo Street. R3190
M

ACCOUNTANCY—Correspondence tuition in Accounts Costing, etc. and all commercial examinations by qualified European Accountants. Apply Dept. "B. C." Accountancy College of India, Simla. R3084
M

SALARY Rs. 50-250 IN 30 DAYS.—We can secure these salaries for YOU. We have done this for others. Learn and absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days BY POST Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. 2 days FREE TRIAL. No money unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 annas stamp. HAWAID SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, Rawalpindi.
M

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Estd. 1906 sound Training in Book-keeping, Banking, Law, Auditing, etc., for L. C. C. and F. C. R. A. Exams: imparted by Principals A. J. Mukati F. L. A. A. and R. S. Bharucha F. C. R. A. (late of Kalbadevi S. T. Institute) Enrolment daily. Fees moderate. Classes held Morning and Evening in Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay Prospectus on application. TH
M

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

STAMPS.—Excellent Value Variety Packets made by OURSELVES; 500 different Rs. 5 1000 different Rs. 12/8. 16 Bosnian Portraits 1912, 1 to 60h. Rs. 1/4. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., Allahabad. 12506
L

FINANCIAL.

WANTED.—A CAPITALIST to finance or to be a partner in a first class Dramatic Company. Investment Rs. 50,000. Write to Box No. 7863, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chroniole." R3188

WANTED—A FINANCIER as sleeping partner to invest upto 20 thousand rupees in working a Patent of a useful indispensable household necessity. Most handsome returns guaranteed. Apply sharp to P. c/o The Model Office, 87, Meadow Street, Fort. R3189
P

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

BAY WALER GEILDING 15 hands, 7 yrs. Fast trotter, sound and quiet going in harness and saddle. Seen by appointment, reasonable offer accepted. Write to "INDO" Post Box 4006, Bombay 7. R3182
T

DECHANE'S HERBAL BITTERS Substitutes Quinine; more efficacious and Cheaper. In demand. WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS. Samuel Bhusare DeChane's Representative, 369, Nana Peth, Poona. R3131
T

PROFESSION

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.

IT has now been arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of "PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY. Never fails. Write for it at once, per V. P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission, to
PANDIT KRIPARAM,
8, Nandibagan Lane, P. O. Salkhia, (HOWRAH).
P.S.—Pandit Kriparam's deeply interesting volume on Leprosy at As. 8 per copy. V. P. P. charges As. 5). 10866

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED that the Printing Press and Book Binding Works conducted by Sri Cutchi Dassa Oswal Jain Boarding School hitherto in the premises of Sri Cutchi Dassa Oswal Jain Mahajanvadi situate at Khadak, Bombay, has no longer any connection with the above named Boarding School and that from the date of this notice the School or its Trustees have no interest in the Printing Press and Book Binding Works.
SHAMJI HEMRAJ,
Managing Trustee,
Sri Cutchi Dassa Oswal Jain Boarding School.
R3193

TO LET.

OFFICE PREMISES on second floor with two lifts in Apollo Street. Area about 7,000 square feet. May be let as one office or divided to suit incoming tenants. Light and airy, and every modern convenience. Rent moderate. Occupation immediate.
Apply to:
THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LTD.,
Apollo Street, Fort.
C12494

THE FRAMJEE PETIT SPG. & MFG. CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 359, Hornby Road, on FRIDAY, the 24th March, 1922 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To received and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December 1921.
2. To sanction the declaration of a dividend for the half-year ended 31st December 1921
3. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint two Auditors for the year and to fix their remuneration

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Monday, the 20th March 1922 to Monday, the 3rd April, 1922, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
For The Framjee Petit Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ld.
D. M. PETIT SONS & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 7th March, 1922. C12420

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 359, Hornby Road, on FRIDAY, the 24th March, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December 1921.
2. To sanction the declaration of a dividend for the half-year ended 31st December 1921
3. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint two Auditors for the year and to fix their remuneration.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Monday, the 20th March 1922 to Monday, the 3rd April, 1922, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
For the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Co., Ld.,
D. M. PETIT SONS & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 7th March, 1922. C12415

PUBLIC NOTICES

ASOKA SWADESHI STORES, LIMITED

NOTICE OF SECOND CALL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in pursuance of a resolution of the Directors of the above company, dated the 3rd March, 1922, a second call of Rs. 10 per share was made and it was determined that such call be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, Chartered Bank Building Fort, on or before the 31st March, 1922.
By order of the Board,
TRICUMDAS DWARKADAS,
Managing Director.
Bombay 6th March, 1922. C12510

THE KASTOORCHAND MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE OF CALL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in pursuance of a resolution of the Directors of the above Company, dated the 15th March, 1922, a Call (Third and Final) of Rs. 125 per share (New Issue) was made and it was determined that such Call be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, Canada Building, Hornby Road, Fort, on the 1st day of April, 1922.
Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all calls unpaid on due dates.
By order of the Board,
DEVJI DAMODER,
Secretary.
Bombay, 16th March, 1922. C12445

NOTICE.

FOR SALE—One Mather and Platts Khakee Dyeing PLANT, consisting of one Raising Machine with two cisterns, one continuous open washing machine with four cisterns, two three Bowl padding mangles, one Hotflue drying apparatus, and one Steel H. P. Vertical open width bleaching kier. All quite new and unused. Apply Box No. 7861, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C

FOR SALE.

UNIQUE AND EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTERS.

THE FOLLOWING BIOSCOPE outfits are in perfect running order and are available at specially reduced prices:—

1. Cinema Outfit No. 1, 1 Latest Model Pathe Bioscope complete outfit, Original Price	Rs.	2,152
One Spare Projector	,,	696
One Pathe Engine, 70 volts	,,	2,650
Cinema screen and other spare parts	,,	400
Original Price. Total	Rs.	5,898

There are four such sets.
Sale Price. Rs. 4,500/- each set.

2. Cinema Outfit No. 1. Latest Model Pathe Bioscope complete outfit, Original Price	Rs.	2,152
One Spare Projector	,,	696
Cinema Screen and other spare parts	,,	400
Universal Engine 4-cylinder, 60 vots with trolly	,,	4,000
Original Price. Total	Rs.	7,248

There are two such sets.
Sale Price. Rs. 5,500/- each set.

3. Cinema Outfit No. 1. 1 Latest Model Pathe Bioscope complete outfit, Original Price	Rs.	2,152
One Spare Projector	,,	696
Cinema Screen and other spare parts	,,	400
One Kelvin set, 2-cylinder	,,	3,500
Original Price. Total	Rs.	6,748

Sale Price Rs. 5,250/-.

4. Cinema Outfit No. 1. 1 Latest Model Pathe Bioscope complete outfit, Original Price	Rs.	2,152
One Spare Projector	,,	696
Cinema Screen and other spare parts	,,	400
1 Brass engine set, 70 volts	,,	3,000
Original Price. Total	Rs.	6,248

Sale Price. Rs. 5,000/-.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
All the above sets are in perfect working order, and with which cinema shows are being conducted now in the Assam Tea District, under contract with the Indian Tea Association, Propaganda Sub-Committee, Calcutta. Delivery either at the places where the shows are being given or in Calcutta, by the end of March For further particulars apply Messrs. J. F. MADAN & CO., 5, Dharamtala Street, Calcutta. C12505

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for works in constructing WATER GULLIES in (1) Kazi Street and (2) Lamington Road between Bellasis Road and Club Road will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 3rd day of April 1922.
Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.
Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. Ex. Engineer, Drainage, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.
T. K. RODDAN, C. E.
Executive Engineer.
Bombay Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office.
Bombay, 20th March, 1922
TA C12510

JUNAGAD STATE RAILWAY

NOTICE.

SUPPLY OF STATIONERY ARTICLES.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of Stationery articles for one year commencing from 1st May, 1922, will be received upto 12 o'clock by the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief on Saturday the 15th April, 1922.
A sum of Rs. 25 Twenty-five in cash must accompany the tender as earnst money without which no tender will be accepted. In case of unsuccessful tenderers the money received with their tenders will be refunded.
The copy of the tender with schedule of rates and terms and conditions of the contract may be had from the Storekeeper, Junagad State Railway on payment of Re. 1 one only.
A. MARKS,
Chief Store Keeper.
Junagad State Railway.
Junagad, 17th March, 1922. C12507

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the WOMEN OF BOMBAY will be held under the auspices of The Rashtriya Stri Sabha on THURSDAY, the 23rd inst at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the MARWADI VIDYALAYA HALL when Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya will deliver a lecture on "Our Duty to our Country" and Mrs. SAROJINI NAIDU will deliver Mahatma Gandhi's special message to the women of Bombay. All women are cordially invited to attend.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. SHAH MEGHJI UGAM and LAKHAMSEY PALAN SHA of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.
ALL per sons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge trust maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 76, Medows Street, Fort Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.
SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold land or ground together with a ground floor and two upper floors bungalow and outhouses standing thereon situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay at Dadar, containing by admeasurement Seven hundred and thirty square Yards and three fourths of another square yard or thereabouts be the same more or less, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 488, 513, New Nos. 12493, 12516, and New Survey No. 1A/2001 assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward No. 523 (2) and Street No. 156A and bounded on the North and on the West by the property of the G. I. P. Railway Company on the South by the property of the Vendors and on the East by the Dadar Road and which premises are in the occupation of the Vendors.
Dated this 22nd day of March, 192.2
UNWALLA PHEROZSHA & PAPA,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ABDOOLHOOSEIN TAYBHOY has agreed to sell to our client Mr. JANARDHAN THAKORJEE, the whole of the property belonging to him described in the schedule below.
Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift inheritance, lease, lien, share or otherwise in the said property, or any part thereof, is hereby requested to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their office in The Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, after which period the sale will be completed without regard to any claim of which notice has not been received.
Dated this 17th day of March, 1922.
LITTLE & CO.,
THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.
All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground now redeemed with the messuage tenement or chawl hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate, lying and being on the North side of Arthur Road on the Parel, plats near the Chinchpogly Station of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six hundred and seventy nine square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New No. C/11981 and New Survey No. 2/2552 assessed by the Municipality under ward F No. 217 Street No. 194 and 202 Arthur Road and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Govind Tukaram Sindheye, on or towards the West formerly by the property of Anandrao Chintoba Chhapwala and now that of Mr. Kushaba Bala on or towards the North partly by the property of Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company and partly by the property of Mr. Mahadeo Bhawani Bhijpad on or towards the South by the ground reserved for footpath by the Municipality and beyond which is the Arthur Road. C12467

PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the Second Session of 1922 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY, the 27th March, 1922, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes Extortions Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent up on the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.
And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas, and all murders crimes or offences had, done or committed by any of our native Indian subjects within the dominions and territories of the State of Persia to which the provisions of the Persian Order in Council 1889, are applicable.
And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.
And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with heir Rolls, Records. Indictments and other Rememberances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.
MAHOMEDBHOY CURRIMBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Dated this 6th day of March, 1922. C12368

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SHAH MAGANLAL BHIKHABHAI, of Bombay Modh Bania Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant ..... Deceased.
Bai JIVKORE, widow of the deceased abovenamed of Bombay Modh Bania Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kumbhar Tukda, outside the Fort ... Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Eleventh day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-two and in the twelfth year of our Reign.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
The 13th day of March, 1922.
Messrs. DIKSHIT MANEKLAL & CO.,
Petitioner Attorneys.
C12513

AMUSEMENTS.

Bombay's Popular Picture Rendezvous
Cinema Majestic
tram terminus Girgaum
Four shows:—5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.
PROGRAMME—TO-NIGHT
The biggest selig serial of the year.
THE VANISHING TRAILS
THIRD INSTALMENT
Featuring
DARING—DASHING—THUNDERING
FRANKLYN FARNUM
and
BEAUTIFUL—FASCINATING
MARY ANDERSON

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
The pessistent demand of the public has compelled us to run this picture a week more
"Juggler or Jadunath"
Produced by National Film Co.
Directed and Photograph by S. N. Patankar
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News
Daily 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
Saturday and Bank Holiday at 5 p. m.
Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p. m.
PRICES AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

THE "STAR"
Presents
A PICTURE SUPREME!
A FILM DIVINE!!
"JOSEPH"
AND HIS ELEVEN BROTHERS
(A story of stories from the Book of Books! A stupendous MILLION DOLLAR Picture Production in which over 6,000 men take Part.
This Week—2nd. Instalment—Last Five Parts. together with
A Double Variety Programme
by
(1) The Chinese Acrobatic Troupe.
TSHNG DER DSAI
and also by
(2) The World's Greatest Magician
The Great Carlton
See
Carlton himself in a series of Tricks
Carlton himself in Challenge Handcu and Escape Tests.
DONT MISS THIS TREBLE TREAT.
Daily 4 shows—commencing 5-15, 7 8-45, & 10 30.
Daily Variety in 3 shows only 7, 8-45 & 10-30
On Special Reque t
The whole subject of "JOSEPH"—full II Parts—will be shown on THURSDAY the 23rd. March in 3 o'clock SPECIAL LADIES SHOW especially for "ZANANA" Ladies of the KHOJA, Memon and Muhamadan ommunities Special 'Ladies" Staff enga ed for the show—No males will be allowed in this show,
No Increase in Prices.
Bombay Newest & Princely Picture-palace
The "STAR" CINEMA.
Tram Terminus—Grant Road.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
To-Night at 9-30 p. m.
WOLSELEY CHARLES' MUSICAL Co.
"THE SCAMPS"
PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY at 6-30 p. m. only
MADAN THEATRES Ld. presents.
The Screen's Greatest Romantic Players.
FRANCIS X. BUSHMAN
AND
BEVERLY BAYNE
IN
"UNDER SUSPICION"
A Five Act METRO All Star Series Play
Stirring Scenes—Gripping Episodes.

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY 6-30, p. m.
ALICE BRADY
in her latest Comedy.
HIS BRIDAL NIGHT.
At 9-30 p. m.
MR. ALBERT FLEMING'S
BOXING TOURNAMENT.

THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P. M.
"THE PARADISE OF HELL"
An Oriental Adventure in 5 Acts depicting,
Love—Jealousy and Court Intrigue.
ORIENTAL COSTUMES.
ORIENTAL SPLENDOUR.
ORIENTAL DANCES.

Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali
Saturday, 25 h, March 1922, at 8-30 p. m.
Mrichhakatik.
Sunday, 26th, March, 1922 at 3 p. m.
Shaha—Shivaji.

TO SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers and intending subscribers are requested to observe the follo instructions stricty and carefully if they desire their cases to be attended to at once.

While remitting mony please write your nome and address legibly on the money order coupon and quote your ledger No. if an old subscriber, or write "NEW" if a new subscriber.

The period for which the subscription is meant should be mentioned.

These simple instructnios would obviate much delay which is generally caused by subscribers SIGNING their names only.

It is desired that they should WRITE their full name and address on the coupon and preferably instruct as also at the same time about the remittance by a seperate post card addressed to

S. K. BANERJEE,
Genl. Manager,
"The Bombay Chronicle."

COTTON FEATURES
worked out by Astr logy and supplied eithe daily, weekly or monthly, on a mod rate charge.
BUNDREDS GAINED
wi h our forecast.
ONCE TRIED, EVER TRIED!
write to:—
B. H. GANOO,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE
Persian Hair Dye.
India's Very Best
(1) It turns Grey Hair "Black."
(2) It makes the hair lovely "Black."
(3) It makes the hair look Natural "Black."
(4) It has no equal in the "Hair Dye World."
TESTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CHEMICAL LABORATORY.
To be had from.—Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Ltd., Messrs. KEMP and Co., Ltd., PHILLIPS and Co., Ltd., PHILIMORE and Co., Cumbala Hill,, THOMSON and TAYLOR, LEACH and WEBORNEY Chemists, MADON and SONS, M. T. MADON, Market NAROTAM GIRDHAR, Juma Musjid, and also from all known Chemists and Druggists.
Price, Rs. 2.
SOLE AGENTS.—
HORMUSJI DOSABHOY & CO.,
Telephone No. 511. BOMBAY No. 2.

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A High-Class Guarantee.]

LEVER WATCH FREE.

The four lines of letters in this square stand for two boys' and two girls' names. We guarantee to send you, Absolutely Free, one of our famous guaranteed Lever Watches (ladies' or gent's) if you send us the correct names; but you must comply with our condition; and promise to show the Watch to your friends, as we wish to advertise our goods. It costs you nothing to try, so send at once, with stamp for reply.

C	P	K	A
E	T	R	E
T	K	E	A
S	O	R	E

London General Supply Assoc'n
72, Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C.2.
Dept.

HEALTH AND WEALTH.

THE GREATEST FACTOR IN THE HARD FIGHT FOR SUCCESS AND PROSPERITY IS HEALTH. ONLY THE REALLY FIT, BOTH PHYSICALLY AND MENTALLY, CAN HOPE TO COME OUT OF THE STRUGGLE VICTORIOUS AND WEALTHY.

For this reason, and for no other, you should make certain that the tea you drink is the purest obtainable.

AMBER TIPS TEA

is absolutely pure. Brought from the finest gardens in India and comprising only the young tender tips of the plant it provides the most stimulating and refreshing, and at the same time the most healthful, drink in the country.

Sold in all retail shops in Bombay at the following prices:—

ORANGE PEKOE BLEND,
Rs. 1-8.
PEKOE BLEND,
Rs. 1-4.

Our prize competition is still open. Send for particulars and try to win Rs. 5,000.

AMBER TIPS TEA COMPANY,
AMBER TIPS BUILDING,
BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

A.A.A. 15.

SURAJMAL
LALLUBHAI & CO.,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS
ONE RATE
225 Kalbadevi Road Bombay

Does your Garment fit you Perfectly?
Is the Style Up-to-Date?
Is the Trimmings used Best?

If not, why not have your garments tailored by J. Dias and Bros. the High Grade Professional Tailors and Gent's Complete Outfitters, 280, Princess Street, Bombay. They have never failed to satisfy the most exacting demands of any of their customers, however difficult they be, in Style, Workmanship, and Finish. They will not fail in your instance. Every garment receives personal attention. Garments made to order or from customer's own material.

A TRIAL ORDER WILL CONVINCE.

Blue Serge Suit Complete ...	Rs. 59.
Tussore Suit Complete ...	Rs. 19-8
Office Suit	Rs. 12-8.
Superior Felt Hat	Rs. 14-8
Dress Shirt with Pique front	Rs. 8-8
Office Shirt	Rs. 2-12.

J. Dias & Bros.,
PROFESSIONAL TAILORS & GENT'S COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
280, Princess Street.
BOMBAY

FRESH LARGE SHIPMENTS,
OF
WHITE MARBLE FLOORING REAL CARRARA QUALITY, RED ITALIAN PONZANO HEXAGON FLOORING TILES AND GREY ASBESTOS SEM. COMPRESSED CEMENT SHEETS RECEIVED
Apply for particulars and prices all sent free to
Messrs. F. Muraglia & Co.
Marble and Tile Merchants and Contractors,
29-A, Fort Street, Frere Road,
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 2599.

THE WEATHER.

METEOROOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay' Mar 21st.

These of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m.' and 10 p.m.

Baromot & corrected to 32 deg Febr in	29.825
Temperature of Air ... degree..	80.9
Wet Bulb Thermometer ... " ...	78.6
Dew Point ... " ...	70.6
Relative humidity of Air ... " ...	0.715
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—18) ... " ...	0.0
Maximum temperature of Air ... " ...	87.6
Minimum do do do ... " ...	73.5
General direction of Wind	NNW, NNE, NE, WNW, NW
from midnight to midnight	
Movement of Wind do'	miles. 139

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 22nd March 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in the east Punjab. Both day and night temperatures are above normal at Ambala; night temperature is in excess at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear, and the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is above normal at Mainpuri and Allahabad, the maximum being 102 deg. at the latter station; night temperature is above the average at Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Karachi, but in defect in west Rajputana. Night temperature is above normal at Jacobabad, but below it at Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is locally below normal in Gujarat and Kathiawar, but is in excess at Neemuch. Day temperature is above normal at Ahmedabad, where the maximum reading recorded is 103 deg.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear, and the air is generally drier than usual. Akola records a maximum temperature of 104 deg. night temperature is above normal at most stations in the south of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear.. Humidity is above normal in the north Konkan. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in east Hyderabad, and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the Bombay Deccan. Night temperature is above the average in the north of the Bombay Deccan and of Hyderabad. The highest maximum in the division is 103 deg. at Sholapur.

General Remarks.—Weather is slightly disturbed in the Punjab where light cloud has appeared. Cloud has increased in east Hyderabad, and conditions are becoming favourable for local thunderstorms in the Deccan.

Forecast.—Dry weather is likely except for a few thunderstorms in east Hyderabad.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY THE 22ND OF MAR. 1922.

Station.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity 8 hours	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date	Rainfall. Departure 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire'	85.2	65.7	66	..	11.97	+2.01
Do.	81.5	71.0	72	..	5.72	+1.84
Jask	86.9	74.8	79	..	1.98	—1.53
Muskat	80.8	73.5	80	..	1.08	—1.48
PUNJAB—						
Multan	91.7	66.3	50	..	1.63	+0.13
Rawalpindi	81.8	63.5	66	..	10.73	+2.84
Lahore	90.0	57.7	61	..	1.24	—1.99
Hissar	91.8	59.6	41	..	1.13	—0.69
Ambala	90.8	58.8	38	..	2.79	—2.33
Delhi	90.8	54.6	39	..	0.85	—2.03
UNITED PROVINCES						
Agra	99.1	65.9	39	..	0.75	—1.50
Manipuri	98.0	63.5	28	..	1.27	—0.45
Jhansi	98.7	[illegible]	32	..	2.36	+0.21
Cawnpore	102.1	61.7	30	..	1.39	—0.79
Allahabad						
SIND AND RAJPUTANA	96.5	57.4	44	..	2.60	+1.51
Jacobanad	83.4	70.0	90	..	1.49	+0.02
Karachi	89.6	61.4	38	..	0.08	—1.25
Ajmer	92.7	59.2	27	..	0.15	—1.37
Jaipur	95.6	59.8	22	..	0.06	—1.08
Kotah	79.0	64.2	22	..	0.27	—0.86
Mount Abu						
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	96.6	62.1	45	..	0	—0.48
Dwarka	82.6	73.9	86	..	0	—0.71
Veraval	90.3	67.3	74	..	0.04	—0.40
Rajkot	100.1	66.0	51	..	0	—0.46
Bhavnagar Para	98.6	68.6	34	..	0	—0.48
Surat	100.2	71.4	61	..	0	—0.41
Ahmedabad	102.8	72.7	33	..	0	—0.37
Deesa	100.0	63.3	51	..	0	—0.59
Neemuch	92.0	64.0	47	..	0.48	—0.37
Indore	97.7	61.6	37	..	0.36	—0.65
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	96.9	63.5	35	..	2.21	—0.55
Saugor	95.2	70.2	23	..	1.95	—0.29
Hosangabad	100.7	66.0	44	..	2.80	+0.98
Khandwa	102.2	66.1	20	..	2.20	+0.96
Akola	103.6	69.5	17	..	2.20	+0.20
Amroto'	102.5	67.3	15	..	0.52	—1.51
Nagpur	102.6	65.0	25	..	0.61	—1.96
Chanda	101.5	71.0	36	..	1.14	—1.51
Raipur	99.6	65.0	29	..	0.87	—1.25
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.6	75.2	82	..	0	—0.65
Ratnagiri	87.3	74.2	80	..	0.39	—0.56
Marmugoa	88.2	75.3	84	..	1.84	0.10
Karwar	89.2	78.2	86	..	1.17	—0.87
BOMBAY DACCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	99.9	70.0	21	..	0.70	—0.39
Ahmednagar	99.3	69.9	20	..	1.06	—0.44
Poona	100.2	65.9	37	..	0.51	—0.65
Sholapur	103.2	74.2	21	..	6.30	+4.56
Bijapur	100.0	69.5	30	..	6.34	+4.90
Belgaum	96.8	61.9	32	..	6.04	+3.96
Aurangabad	99.9	74.5	17	..	1.59	+0.14
Nizamabad (Indur)	100.4	72.3	41	..	3.44	+1.56
Hyderabd	98.8	73.1	64	..	6.75	+4.71
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalaore	92.0	77.6	68	..	1.21	—2.26
Calicut	89.8	80.1	73	..	4.87	—2.00
Cochin	88.1	79.6	73	..	11.27	+0.55
Colombo	89.2	75.6	89	..	13.34	13.83
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masilpatam	92.3	73.2	80	..	3.50	—3.41
Bellary	103.3	75.5	53	..	4.05	—1.51
Cuddapah	101.2	77.3	49	..	3.27	—1.79
Madras	92.4	78.3	79	..	9.59	—11.25
Bangalore	92.5	67.8	70	..	4.80	0.85
Coimtore	97.5	71.1	84	..	9.16	+3.29
Trichanopoly	98.2	76.1	63	..	5.70	—3.59
Negapatam	87.9	76.5	69	..	11.42	1.92

INSURE

Against Fire Accident Sickness, Burglary and Embezzlement and all Risks connected with Motor Cars, Horses, Carriages, Lifts, and Plates, Glass, with

THE
GENERAL ACCIDENT FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.
(Incorporated in Great Britain.)
18-14, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.
Manager for India G. M. ROSE.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 21st

Months	To-day's Price.
Mar.	10.51
April	—
May	10.36
June	—
July	10.23
Aug.	—
Sept	—
Oct.	9.85
Nov	—
Dec	—
Jan.	9.62
Feb	—

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Mar. 20th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	13,000
" Exports to Great Britain	3000
" to Continent	16000
Futures at New York March	18.0'
" " May	17.90
" " July	17.28
" " Oct.	16.85
Spot Cotton at New York	18.40
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	16.75
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	16.63
Futures at New Orleans July	16.40
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	—
Demand Bills	9 3/8
Silver Commercial U. S. inland	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	64 7/8

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Mar. 21st

Months	To-day's Prices
Mar.	17.97
May	17.36
July	16.98
Oct.	16.65

Futures at New York

Liverpool, Mar. 21st

Months	To-day's Prices
Mar	10.12
May	10.38
July	10.24
Oct.	9.92

Cotton Daily M.U.C. & O. Co. Liverpool,

London, Mar. 21st

Telegraphic Transfer	1/1 5/16 Quiet
Bar Gold	£ 4 14 9 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	33 1/4 Steady

MONEY MARKET.

London, Mar. 20th

Bankers 3 p/c	33 1/2
Bar Silver spot	33 3/8
" 2 months hence	33 1/4
Closing Tone of Silver :—Quiet.	
Bar Gold (per oz.)	—
Interest day to day loans	3 1/4
" 7 day market loans	3
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 p/c since 13th ulto.	

New York, Mar. 21st

Demand Bills	4 23 82

EXCHANGE.

London Mar. 21st

On London in Paris	48 77
In Germany	1264 00
In Italy not Received	86 38

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	16 74
Christiania	25 13
Amsterdam	11 88
Switzerland	22 49

DISCOUNTS.

London, Mar. 21st.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 1/2
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 "	4 1/4
" " " " 6 "	4 3/4
Banker 5%	...

METAL REPORT

GIN BLOCK	142 1/2

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Apl. May Done	£ 19 5/8
" Tone Opened easier closed Steadier	
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net	
Mar.-Apl. Sellers	35 4 1/2
May-July-Aug. Sellers	34 7 1/2
Bar Silver Spot Indian selling closed steady	33 1/4

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 64
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 59 5/8
Copper Brazier	£ 64
Yellow Metal	8 1/4
Hard Spelter	£ 21 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	16 1/8

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loan 4 % 1960/90	£ 84 3/8
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 89 3/8
War Loan 5 % 1929/47	£ 96 1/4
Consols 2 1/2 %	54 3/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	34 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	60
Govt. Securities 3 %	62
Indian 7 p/c, Loan	£ 105

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Apl.-May	10 3/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe Mar.	7 7/8
Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	22/6

Tone :—Very Quiet

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Mar. 20th.

WHEAT.

ROZARIO SANTA FE. 62 1/2 lbs Mar Paid	—
BARLETTA RUSSO 64 lbs. Mar. Apl. Paid	55/6
AUSTRALIAN 62 lbs. Mar. Sellers	65/
KAENCH BARLEY:—Mar Paid	57/6

Tone :— Quiet

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 15 3/4
Hongkong	£ 105
National	£ 25 1/2

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From Our Correspondent.)

March 22.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fuuly Good M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 439 and went down to Rs. 438½. It then improved to Rs. 440½ on buying by Japanese Houses who are reported to have bought Broach April-May and Oomra May delivery. The rate at 4 p.m. was Rs. 439½. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 439½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs 437 and closed at Rs. 440. Fine M. G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 372 and advanced till Rs. 374 remaining Rs. 372½ at 4 p.m. While Oomra May opened at Rs 381 and eased down by a rupee. Again improved to Rs. 383 the rate at 4 p.m. was Rs. 381. F. G. M G, Bengal March was Rs. 340 and May Rs. 333 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was closed yesterday.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 p.m.

Bombay, Mar. 21nd

Fully Good Broach April/May	440
" " Bengal March	341
F. G. May Bengal Mar	337
Fine Oomra March	371
" " " May	382

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar 21nd

F. G. M. G. Broach	April/May	439
F. G. M. G. Bengal	March	340
" " "	May	336
Fine M. G. Oomra	March	378
" " "	May	382

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, Mar 22nd

Description	Super-Fine	F. Good			
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab			320	340	320
M. G. Oomra's	No. 4	388	372	353	—
M.G. Central P.	No. 1	418	402	398	—
M.G. Central P.	No. 2	403	388	373	—
M.G. Broach					—

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 42 hours ending 3 p.m. on 18th Mar, 1922.

Cotton	17402 Bales
Wheat	1668 "
Linseed	8915 "
Rapeseed	5440 "
Ingelly seed	5123 "
Copra	53 "
Groundnuts	2898 "
Jowari seed	1521 "
Rice	338 "
Myrabolams	1213 "
Cottonseed	26820 "
Mowrasee	Nil
Gram	5588 "
Jawa	1398 "
Masur	251 "
Barley	Nil
Rajee	1917 "
Total	3966 Tons

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta June-July Sellers	16/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June-July Sellers	19/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June-July Sellers	19/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay June-July Sellers	20/3
" " " Karachi June-July Sellers	20/6

Tone :—Improving tendency.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar 21nd

Bank Telegraphic	1-3 9/32
Bank Demand	1-3 5/16
Doc. Acceptance 2m/s	1/3 5/8
For. Demand	305
American Dollars	361
Hongkong Dollars	199
Shanghai	264
Japan	170
Singapore	182 1/2

Market Steady

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay wheat and seeds delivery Quotations

6 p. m Mar. 21st.

Bazar Rates.

Ready	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	72	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	73	0	0
Wheat, Karachi Bengla	78	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10	0	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10	8	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13	8	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13	4	0
Teaseed, White 35-12	74	0	0
Teaseed, Gajar 75-25	72	0	0
Teaseed, Gajar 50-50	70	0	0
Teaseed Black	67	0	0
Poppyseed, White	14	0	0
Groundnuts	72	0	0
Jawa			
Mowraseed	7	12	0
Barley	44	0	0
Castorseeds	52	0	0
Cotton Seeds Ready	37	0	0

Forward	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat May	9	12	0
Linseed May	14	3	0
Cotton Seeds Bombay	—		

Ready. Rail Delivery.	Rs	a	p
Wheat White Delhi 70-30	10	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	10	0	0
Wheat Karachi Bangla	10	8	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11	0	0
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore	11	8	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	14	2	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13	12	0
Teaseed, White 35-12	15	0	0
Teaseed, Gajar 75-25	—		
Teaseed, Black	—		
Teaseed, Gajar 50-50	—		
Poppyseed, White	13	0	0
Groundnuts	—		
Jawa	—		
Mowraseed	—		
Barley	—		
Castorseeds	—		
Cotton Seed Ready Delivery	5	6	0

MONEY AND SHARE MARKETS.

Bombay, March 22.

REPORT.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 28-11-0.
Bars Gold forward Rs. 28-6-6.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 90-4-0.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement Rs. 89-12-0.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement Rs. 89-12-0.

EXCHANGE

B. C Rate—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/3 3/16.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/3 7/32.
On London—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/3 1/4.
Bank's selling D D 1/3 9/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A 1/3 9/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/3 5/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/3 3/8.
Tone of Exchange—
Quiet—Steady.
On Paris—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 307.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 327.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 317.
On Japan—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 170½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 165½.
On Singapore—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 182½.
On New York:—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 363..
London Gold ready sh. 94-9.
London Silver ready d. 33-4.
London Silver forward d. 33-2.
Tone of Silver—
Quiet—Steady, India sold, China bought.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange—Dols. 4.37½.
French Exchange—Frcs. 48-70.
Swiss Exchange—Frcs 22.50.
Belgium Exchange—Frcs. 51.90
Italian Exchange—Frcs. 86.20.
German Exchange—Mrks. 1250.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent. Paper Rs .56.
5 per cent. War Loan Rs.. 82..
4 per cent Terminable Loan Rs. 96.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 75.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922, Rs. 99/10.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1928, 99/12.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1926, Rs. 99-12.
6 per cen. Government of India Bonds due 1930 Rs. 100.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935, Rs 103.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 65.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930, Rs. 35.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974, Rs. 65.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49, Rs. 95.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 65.

SHARES.

Market closed steady.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1350, India 119xd, Central 33/8xd., Tata Bank 15, Eastern 66.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2700, Alliance 320, Apollo 95xd, Birla 35, Bombay Cotton 1130, By. Dyeing 1595, Bradbury 1110, Century 912/8, Cent. India 4860, Colaba Land 2455, Coorla 255, Crescent 617/8, Currimbhoy 1752/8, David 1595, Edw. Sassoon 545, Elphinstone 145, Frzulbhoy 1440, Finlay 900, Gokak 237/8, Ind. Bleaching 230, Ind. Malwa 630, Jamshed Mfg. 510, Kastoorchand 1040, Kohinoor 5190, Luxmi Cotton 4700, Meyer Sassoon 360, New Great 927/8, New City 770, Pabani 920, Pearls 1222/8 Phoenix 1060, Planet 280, Shapurji 387/8, Simplex 965, Standard 2450 Swan 1145, Swadeshi 5280, Tata Mill 1230n.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 645, B. Burma 505xd, B Burma N. I. 145xd, Bt Burma Pet. 9/8xd., By. Tram 116/4, B. Steam 222/8, Bundi Cement 40/8, Ind. Cement 295, Katni Ord. 240xd. Katni Defd. 1110xd New India 15, Shivrajpur 33, Tata Iron Ord. 62/8, Tata Iron Defd. 220, Tata Iron ord. 59/8 Tata Iron N. Defd. 180 Tata Hydro 820, Tata Oil 58/12 and Scindia Steam 6/12.

Depends on Merit Alone for its Popularity

THE Oriental Racket needs no introduction. There are thousands of these in use in India, Burma and Ceylon and they have always given the satisfaction they should. For those who require a first-class Racket at a **strictly moderate** price there is none we can recommend so highly as the Oriental. It is a well balanced, well designed and well built Racket, made of specially seasoned wood and strung with the best MILO gut. While low in price the Oriental has the hall-mark of the "UBEROI LIMITED" make and each Racket offered for sale is **guaranteed** to have been examined and passed by our English Tennis Expert.

The Oriental Tennis Racket

Rs. 20 Each

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The Perfume of Ceylon

WANA-RANEE is the latest triumph of the Perfumer's art. A scent which recalls the spice-laden breezes of its native home, fragrant with the perfume of many flowers. Sweet and lasting, its fascination will increase with use.

The Wana-Ranee series of toilet aids is most complete. They consist of Perfume, Hair Lotion, Toilet Water, Brilliantine, Dental Cream, Face Powder, Toilet Cream, Soap, Bath Crystals, Sachet and Cachous. Every article is of the best quality, and all have the delicious fragrance of the original perfume.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars.

Beware of imitations. Insist on having the original made by

J. GROSSMITH & SON
DISTILLERS OF PERFUMES NEWGATE ST LONDON

THE GREAT SOUL.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I hope the following few words would find space in your most esteemed Daily

There is no prison to the Soul.

What was long expected has come. The long cherished desires of Anglo-Indians and Europeans of the type of Sydenham and Company have been fulfilled. The repression started by the bureaucracy has reached its zenith. Lord Reading and Sir George Lloyd have been forced to restrict the liberties of the Mahatma (the greatest man in the world) at a time when the normal atmosphere was within sight.

It may be argued that his confinement will have the effect of suppressing the Non-co-operation movement and all its activities, but I, for one, who has nothing to do with the non-co-operation movement, can boldly say with all the emphasis I command that excepting for a while, this movement can never die unless the root causes of discontent are removed. In the words of a gallant member of Parliament "Mr. Gandhi will be more dangerous inside the jail than outside." Wise statesmen like Mr. Montagu and men of his type have spoken high of this noble soul.

Mahatma is the man who will care for the Truth and Truth alone and will sacrifice even liberty for the sake of Truth. I do not find a single individual on the face of the earth so ardent a follower of Truth and Non-violence as the Mahatma is. To my mind to restrict the liberties of such a man is to restrict Truth and Non-violence which will undoubtedly succeeded in the long run, though they may have to pay dearly for the success.

The clouds may for a time hinder the rays of Sun in giving light to the plants and animals and make their living difficult but the next moment the tide turns, the rays pierce through the clouds and protect the souls that are entrusted to their charge by the Divine Power. In the same way for a time the Mahatma's confinement may make the task difficult, but his soul is ever free and will move with the hearts of the people, wherein the seeds of the Liberty and Truth have been deeply sown by his constant preaching and fasting. The charges under which Mahatma Gandhi is arrested and imprisoned are under section 124A.

As a distant observer I find no change in the tone of Mahatma's speeches recently that can fall under section 124A. If at all his speeches and writings were seditious, they were so for the last twenty months and more and why he was not arrested then. He was not arrested only because he was doing a benevolent service to the Government. He has prepared the field of non-violence in face of all provocations. A historian will find altogether a marked change in India of 1919 and India of today. In 1919 ordinary provocations of Dr. Kichlu and Satyapal's deportation and the news of Mahatma's arrest added fuel to the fire and Punjab, Delhi and the Gujarat were the places where so many lives were lost, which we all lepiore; but see the conditions to-day, not only Dr. Kichlu and Satyapal, but lion after lion is clapped into Jail and the people are calm. Persons like Pandit Motilal Nehru, Lala Lajpatrai, C. Rajgopalchariar and others are rotting in the jails and still the people have kept fatih in non-violence.

Was it possible to arrest Mr. C. R. Das, the Preisdent elect of the Congress (the highest honour that India can give under present condition without a single disturbance, if Mahatma's magic-like influence and personal hold had not gained the hearts of the masses? Some may point to Malagaon, Dharwar, Bombay and Chauri Chaura riots and and try to put the whole blame on Non-co-operation movement, but in a big country like India such occurrences are possible even if there be no Non-co-operation movement. On the contrary, it was due to Mahatma's influence that the occurrences were not much more serious and were only of a temporary character. There is not a single country in the world, where such occurrences of mob frenzy are not met with even on less provocations than in India.

It cannot be denied that to the extent these occurrences have happened, the Non-co-operation movement has failed, but on the whole the success of the movement under Mahatma's guidance is far greater than its failure.

No Indian can dispute Mahatma's great moral qualities, his courage, his clean method of fight, his sublime ideal of non-violence his selflessness and simplicity and purity of character.

Here and there we may hear some cries that Mahatma has lost his popularity after Bardoli resolutions, but the veneration and love with which all sections of Indian people regard him inspite of difference of opinion owing to his great services and rare qualities, are too well known. Mr. Montagu's resignation and Mahatma Gandhi's arrest have come upon people of India as bolts from the blue. The dark days seem to be aproaching.

tI is now the clear duty of all the Indians, without minding to the difference of poinion, to stand by Mahatma's commands and prove worthy of following such a pure, noble and chivalrous leader, because inspite of all his shortcomings, he has always been actuated by a genuine desire to help the Matri Bhumi. The Cabinet crisis is going on in England and who knows the change of ministry may not add to the miseries. At this most critical juncture Mahatma's presence was absolutely necessary to guide his movement and the Government has committed a great blunder in imprisoning him at this time. His removal from the public life may make the situation worse and without his restraining and purifying influence, his movement may degenerate. He tried his best to keep it on the right path. Still there is hope, the people should follow the dictates of the saintly characters of Mr. Gandhi unflinchingly and should always remain non-violent under any circumstances, because in non-violence alone lies the salvation.—Yours, etc.

LALL.

Avantika, March 19.

BIOCHEMISTRY OR LIFE CHEMISTRY

The Science which heals the sick scientifically and employs medicine only constituents of the blood.

Thousands of hopeless cases cured. Numerous testimonials open to inspector.

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DOCTOR SAM. WILLIAMS,
Graduated Biochemist,
No. 1, Cantonment Road, Lucknow, U. P.

OUR PRESENT DUTY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—To have earnestly endeavoured to put into immediate execution, long ere this, the Bardoli programme, especially the constructive part of the programme, was the bounden duty of every citizen of India; but now that our revered leader Mahatma Gandhiji has been arrested, it at once becomes imperative for all to take up this programme in right earnest without the least possible delay. By doing so, not only we would please Mahatmaji by acting in accordance with his wishes, not only we would be paving our way for more arduous duties which would surely be coming before the country in course of time, but we would be considerably helping the economic regeneration of our own dear mother-land, which is acknowledged to be so very essential at the present juncture.

Out of the whole Bardoli programme, the greatest importance ought to be laid on "non-violence." The value of non-violence is indeed so great that in spite of so much having been said and written about it, it bears repetition. It was suggested, somewhere, some time back, that priests should be made to impress upon the minds of their congregation the absolute necessity of keeping a peaceful atmosphere, even in face of gravest provocation, if success is to be achieved. The great Mullas should go on re-iterating this point every Friday after the Juma prayers and so should the learned priests of other communities tackle their followers. If this is being done now, it should be vigilantly looked after with a view that it is diligently continued; if not, no more time now ought to be wasted in organizing a move in such a direction.

The second point of importance is the manufacture and consumption of khaddar Greater stress cannot be laid on the vital necessity of prosecuting this part of the programme with great vigour, and consumate tact. As the great Mahatmaji has said the prosecution of this part of the programme also naturally helps to preserve the requisite calm atmosphere so essential at present. Also, it cannot be said to what extent Khaddar would go to solve the economic problem of our land. But if the majority of Indians would give this question their due attention and sympathetic and active help the result is bound to be amazing!

The third important point is the propagation of the temperance movement. With regard to this, a novel propaganda work of house-to-house visit should be organized and tried. Great endeavours should be made to impress upon the minds of the people the evils of liquor traffic, by means of lantern slides and home-cinemas actually carried on in chawls of the poor working-class people who are beset with this degrading sin.

It should be conceded that these are the three points on which there could possibly be no difference of opinion; at least, these are the three points against the active propaganda of which their could possibly be no opposition or objection; and, therefore, it would not be out-of-place to invite all true lovers of India, whether they be Nationalists or Moderates, Liberals or Democrats or of any other political creed to sink all their differences at the alter of duty and to work out this three-fold programme, hand-in-hand. It is needless to affirm that there is always strength in unity, weakness in division, and it is, therefore, our great duty to try our utmost to bring all the people of India to work in unision on certain common questions as the above on which all could agree.

It is, therefore, essential that the abovementioned three-fold programme should be constantly kept before the public gaze, and the Press of the country has a very clear and a conscientous duty of its own to perform by being foremost in continually and persistently impressing these points on the mind of the reading public so as to make the people collectively as well as individually realise the gravity of the situation and fully rise to the occasion.

Effective part could be performed by carrying on propaganda work in this matter by well-written, attractive and catchy posters placed not only on the walls in the city but also exhibited in prominent places such as musjids, temples, hotels, vishis, cinemas, theatres, shops etc. Besides printed posters, there should be oilpainted announcements made on walls at prominent places in the city. We all know the effective value of the advertisements of the Royal Opera House done in this manner on the walls of the burning and burial grounds at Queen's Road between Marine Lines and Charni Road. Some such effort in relation of giving publicity to this programme ought to prove successful and some philanthropists should be persuaded to finance such a scheme. Failing outside support the Congress should do well to give its attention to this matter and see if it could not be possible to spend a certain sum out of its own Funds for the furtherance of such an object.

The value of Cinema as a medium of giving publicity to things is no meagre factor to ignore and if the proprietors of cinemas could be prevailed upon to take a little lively interest in matters relating to the vital interests of national growth in the country, their sympathetic support in this matter would be worth procuring.

Cosmopolitan clubs should also be formed in various parts of the city which would be a means of spreading national ideas and promoting national ideals. Persons of both sexes and all nationalities and people of different shades of opinion should be procured as members. This would be a means of harmonizing people in certain matters and taking a concerted action therein where there would possibly be no divergence of opinion however diametrically opposite their views may be on other matters.—Yours, etc.

PHEROZE JEEJEEBHOY MISTRI.

March 15.

"SAINTLIEST HUMAN BEING."

"THE BENGALEE" ON MAHATMA'S CONVICTION.

"The arrest of Mr. Gandhi at a time when the non-co-operation movement was losing its strength automatically, and the Congress Committee had called off the propaganda for mass civil disobedience, was a grave political blunder: his conviction and punishment for six years' imprisonment must be set down as nothing short of having the appearance of judicial vindictiveness. It is true that Mr. Gandhi had started a revolutionary movement in India which it has almost become impossible to suppress now, and that he had made himself responsible primarily for the outburst of an anti-British propaganda which is burning through the country like a prairie-fire. There can be no doubt that he has laid himself open, not once but on several occasions, to a serious charge of sedition, and that, but for his zeal and enthusiasm, the movement that has paralysed the hands of the Government and made the maintenance of law and order practically a hopeless task, might have been taken well in hand. But conceding all this, we must say that the Government allowed the psychological moment for his arrest to slip by last year, and trapped him into the meshes of law when he was beginning to see the error of his ways and turning out as one of the sincerest and most loyal allies of the present Government and perhaps the stoutest supporter of British connection with India. Mr. Gandhi is not only the greatest Indian living, but perhaps the saintliest human being now alive in any part of the world, and to have trapped him into jail for such an unconscionably long period as six years must be pronounced as the greatest political and judicial blunder under British Rule. Mr. Gandhi free would have now been a great friend of law and order: Mr. Gandhi in jail may prove the beginning of the end of the present scheme of constitutional development. It is evident that Mr. Gandhi was arrested under pressure of English opinion, both in Parliament and the Jingo Press, specially as the result of the insulting treatment meted out all over India to the Prince of Wales, during his recent visit to this country, but the English Press has no idea of the great mischief it has done to India by egging on the Government of India to commit the greatest blunder since Plassey. Mr. Gandhi's conviction and punishment may not matter to him the least, as he had invited this fate with his eyes wide open, but it does not require much of a prophet's vision to see that it will bring the present Government to grief beyond all their wildest speculation."

"SWARAJYA'S" COMMENTS.

"That some of the best men among us consider that India must take generations before she can achieve Dominion status "is a terrible indictment of our own apathy. If we are not a sheepish people, Mahatmaji's sentence must stimulate us to irresistibly energetic action. We must fulfil the pledge of Swadeshi. We would be false to the trust Mahatmaji has reposed in us, if we do not observe in all its strictness the creed of non-violence. Non-violence is the creator and cementer of unity. Swadeshi, removal of untouchability, non-violence and unity are the four pillars of Swaraj. Has not India realised that without Swadeshi there can be no Swaraj? Swaraj is not in the gift of anybody not even in the gift of God as Mahatmaji would say. We have to earn it by dint of hard fighting. It is we that are responsible for every moment of his detention in prison. When we have fulfilled the programme of Mahatma Gandhi, we should see the prison gates open and our "humblest worker" once more among the toiling millions to teach them the true happiness of the soul. India will have to save herself by her own exertions and then she will have saved the world by her example. The "Swarajya."

VERNACULAR PRESS OPINIONS.

EXTREMELY SEVERE.

The "Jam-e-Jamshed": Mr. Gandhi gave a curt reply to the Judge, and in order to save the time of the Government and the public he admitted his own guilt. His offence and his reasons for doing so are quite apparent from his well-known and lengthy statement. The Government and other administrators and the Anglo-Indians of the O'Dwyrian creed will, we hope, read the statement of Mr. Gandhi very carefully and commit every word, written in it, to memory. Not only that but they should carve it on their hearts. What did Mr. Gandhi say in his statement? He said that he was one of the supporters of the British Government. He had rendered great services to the Government and which had won for him medals. But the Rowlatt legislation changed his mind. The crawling order of the European officers, tried considerably the patience, of Mr. Gandhi. At last the breaking of the pledge given to Moslems by the Premier was the last straw which compelled him to play the roll of a Non-Cooperator. He is the worshipper of non-violence. He took upon his own shoulders the responsibility for the violent deeds which some of his followers had been instrumental in doing. He has been sentenced by Mr. Broomfield to six years' simple imprisonment. This announcement the Indian public have heard with profound regret. Notwithstanding the fact that the sentence is simple, it is, to our mind, "extremely severe." Mr. Gandhi wanted relief and he has now got it.

THE ONLY RIGHT WAY.

The "Praja Mitra and the Parsi":—The case against Gandhiji was, as he himself has admitted, according to law, and that his punishment was in a milder form than what he expected it to be. There may be two opinions with regard to the prosecution launched against Gandhiji, but nobody can point a finger of scorn at the impartial decision of the Court. Persons who did not follow in the footsteps of Gandhiji have now come to realise their responsibility at the eleventh hour. The only right way is to show real respect towards Gandhiji. And we hope that the followers of Gandhiji will follow in his footsteps.

NATION ON TRIAL.

The "Bombay Samachar":—Mahatma Gandhi's countrymen must realise that their trial began the moment the Mahatma's judicial trial was over. The first and foremost duty of the nation is as he says, to keep perfect non-violence. We have said that there are factors involved in the trial that make it unique. One of them is the test it provides for the subsequent conduct of the nation. The nation is now confronted not so much with the conduct of the Government or of that of the Mahatma but with its own conduct—the conduct of the people who will decide its future. The Government having examined the Mahatma will turn to the nation. It will very soon be the people's turn to pass the ordeal. Is it prepared? That is the vital point at issue. The warning given by the Working Committee of the Congress to the Provincial Committees in respect of Civil Disobedience, Mass or Individual is, under the present circumstances, an imperative necessity. The caution it recommends is absolutely indispensable. The nation cannot afford to waste time after vain quarrels, excitement, anger, resentment and violence. It cannot afford time even for that silly luxury of brooding. The present is the time to think and work. There is more than ample scope for both in the national programme continuously placed before the people by the Mahatma and now once again endorsed by the Working Committee of the Congress. Will the nation respond? Will the Mahatma's countrymen pass the ordeal? We have, from the way they have conducted themselves upto the moment of this writing, scarcely any doubt..

"A BLESSING IN DISGUISE."

The "Sanj Vartaman":—Our pain is poignant and we believe that India could ill spare its captain at this moment. But, we think, all this is within the game. We all know that a day must come when India will have to do without its Mahatma and that day has now come and with the advent of this day commences the real trial of India and her people. Mahatma Gandhi's imprisonment will be, after all, a blessing in disguise. His presence in our midst was inspiring. The people have now to show that even during his enforced absence, they have learnt the lessons of his teaching so well, that they could follow his precept fully and live and work for India as he wished and directed. If India, during this moment of its supreme trial, rises to the urgency and gravity of the occasion, she will be true to her leader, and what is better still she will be true to her own self. . . .

We have no hesitation in saying and we have said it repeatedly in the past, that before the passing of the Rowlatt Act, India was slumbering. It was still hugging at the thought that everything in India would be well in the near future.. This slumber was rudely disturbed by the passing of the Act and the conversion of Mr. Gandhi from a staunch loyalist and co-operator into an uncompromising disaffectionist and non-co-operator, was, by no means, a solitary example. There were thousands of loyalists whose old belief in the Government was not only shaken but it was completely gone. Thus, for the present discontentment in the country the Government and the Government is solely responsible. They sowed the seed and they are now reaping the harvest. Mr. Gandhi was simply the finger-post that pointed how the Government erred and now this pointer is removed. Who will suffer most by this deprivation Let those whom it might concern answer impartially.

INDIANS' HEARTS LACERATED.

The "Hindoostan":—We received on Saturday afternoon the news of the sentence passed on Mahatma Gandhi and Bhai Shankerlal Banker by Mr. Bromfield, the Session Judge, Ahmedabad, The man, who had taken a vow to free the 33 crores of the people of India, the man who was eager to see the economic condition of India improved—for which he sacrificed his precious time, wealth and energy,—the man who with the hope of seeing his movement progressing and successful did not even cares to have his daily food and toiled and toiled day and night, was removed all of a sudden from their midst which action has doubtless lacerated Indians' hearts.

REPRESSION IN RAIPUR.

(From a Correspondent.)

RAIPUR, March 17.

Repression has started in Chhattisgarh. Besides the Nagri volunteers undergoing imprisonment, two more volunteers of Birgudi, Raipur District, were prosecuted for alleged forcible burning of a felt cap. Bhagwati Prasad Malguzar of Andhiar Section 107, C. P. C. and on refusal sentenced to one year's imprisonment. Rumours are thick of prosecution being started against Narayanrao Nughawala and Sunderlal Sharma of Rajim, Secretaries of Dhamtari and Mahasamud Tahsil Congress Committees.

The Raipur District Conference meets 25th and 26th March.

Mr. Chimanlal C. Dalal, Assistant Council clerk of the Bombay Legislative Council, in a letter to the President of the Council has tendered his resignation as a protest against the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi.

INDIAN BUDGET.

DISCUSSION IN ECONOMIC SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the Indian Economic Society a public discussion was held on the Indian Budget for 1922-23 at the Servants of India Society's Hall, when Mr. K. Natarajan presided.

Mr. Deole opened the discussion. He took for his guidance the standard settled by the Brussels Conference for the conduct of Governments, after the War. He showed that at the Conference it was unanimously recomended that every Government should try to produce more, spend less, incur no debts; and should avoid the policy of budget deficits which was a slippery path leading to general ruin and to escape from which no sacrince was too great. With this standard he proceeded to examine the conduct of the Government of India, and declared that the Indian Government did not attempt to observe this rule laid down by the Brussels Conference. There was decrease in revenue, increase in expenditure, accumulation of debts and for last four years there were continuous deficits. There had been signs since 1919-1920, of the balance of trade becoming adverse to India; still in March last year, the Finance member, disregarding the trade conditions, instead of sticking to the 1s. 4d. rate prevailing at the time, went back to the rate of 1s. 3d. prevailing in Decembr, 1920; consequently there was enormous loss on account of exchange.

Continually, Mr. Deole said, leading the deficit uncovered, reducing the expenditure and raising more revenue were the three ways suggested by the Finance member to come out of that difficulty. That of leaving the deficit uncovered was out of the question as the causes of deficit were not temporary. But he could not understand why expenditure could not be reduced; especially on the military The utterances of the Finance Member and the Commander-in-Chief in the Legislative Assembly showed that the Government were resolved not to curtail expenditure. In suuport of the heavy military burdens the latter emphasised that the Government had been for the last 100 years accustomed to spend anything they liked on the military and therefore were now unwilling to give up that power. If they really wanted to develop rapidly self-governing institutions in India, the task of defence must be left more and more to Indian rather than to British troops. Indianisation of the Army would leave a large margin for reduction of expenditure.

Turning to new taxation proposals for increasing revenue, Mr. Deole pointed out how the burden of taxation would be falling on the poor on account of the rise in duties on salt, sugar matches and kerosene and increase in Railway rates.

Coming to the deflation of currency, he said that he did not scent in the remarks of the Finance Member any danger regarding the revival of reverse councils as suggested by some critics but on the contrary felt that the Finance Member was quietly providing for the sale of councils, in spite of adverse trade conditions. Regarding difficulties of Provincial contributions, Mr. Deole urged that the mad carrer of increase in expenditure on which the various Governments began to run at the very inception of the Reforms, was at the root of the trouble and not any inherent defect in the Meston settlement.

DEFICITS HAVE BECOME CHRONIC.

Prof. R. M. Joshi said that though budget deficits were a common characteristic, since the inauguration of the Reforms, the Central Government was able last year to propose additional taxation of Rs. 19 crores and this year of another Rs. 29 crores, whereas the Provincial Governments were at their wits' end to get a paltry crore or so. That showed how unfavourable to the provinces the financial redistribution accompanying the Reforms had been. If the Reforms were to bring in a new era of education, sanitation and industrial development, that era would never come, in the opinion of the speaker, until the financial relations between the Central and Provincial Governments were entirely changed.

UNFAIR COMPARISON.

Mr. N. M. Muzumdar referring to Mr. Bryan's assertions in the Legislative Assembly, that countries like England were ten times more taxed than India, pointed out the unfair manner of comparing the actual taxes of the two countries without refering to their proportion to the individual income in the respective countries. The Government, he said, has not helped in increasing the national income by industrial development and as such had no right to increase any taxes. The Reforms were doomed as there was no control on the finances of the country. Representative Government was impossible with an irresponsible executive control over the finances. This had been tried in Canada and failed. Lord Durham had to make the executive responsible to make reforms possible. Unless this was done in India there was little chance of the success of the Reforms.

CURRENCY DEFLATION.

Mr. B. F. Madan, speaking on the currency deflation, contradicted Mr. Deole's assertion and pointed out how the reverse councils were actually in practice for the last seven months, though open by under the name of the Reverse Councils. This was managed by drawing upon the Paper Courrency Reserve. He explained how the Government of India intended to put rupees in the Paper Curreny Reserve in Khore, a staunch Congress-worker had been called upon to furnish security under India and allowed the Secretary of State to draw upon the Paper Currency Gold Reserve in England. The Government, for the up-keep of the Secretary of State, were encroaching upon the accumulated against Narayanrao Nughawala and Sunreserves that were to help in introducing gold standard in India. The Government of India had no right to encroach upon the Paper Currency Reserve either in India or in England. They should, if necessary, for the up-keep of the Secretary of State, have raised new Loans. By playing with our paper currency reserve they were removing the chance of introducing gold standard in India.

As there were many speakers the meeting was adjourned till the last week of the current month.

"BARREN WILDERNESS OF N.-C.-O."

LORD RONALDSHAY'S FAREWELL SHOT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 20.

At the farewell dinner given by the members of the Calcutta Club, Lord Ronaldshay said, "a great stride forward has been made in the constitutional sphere. The first great step to-wards responsible self-Government has been taken and with the granting of this first great step by Parliament has also been given a definite prospect of a further advance within a period. Whether that prospect is jeopardised or not it is too early to say, but I can conceive of nothing more calculated to jeopardise it than the misguided activities of those who have been swept off their feet by promises of immediate Swaraj held out to them by Mr. Gandhi. There may be legitimate differences of opinion as to the actual magnitude of the step which has already been taken. Personally I think it a far greater step than is generally realised. Transference of Control of such vitally important departments as education, local self-Government, public works, medical relief and public health, agriculture and industries to Ministers is in itself a big step and had it not been for the unfortunate financial position in which India has recently found herself I have not the least doubt that the magnitude of this advance would by now have become apparent to the public. But I do not bias your opinion on the importance of the step which has been taken upon the mere number of departments which has been transfered. It is the establishment of the principle of the control of administration by the elected members of an elected legislative body and of responsibility of such members to the legislature that gives to the reform scheme its real and fundamental importance."

"UNBRIDGEABLE GULF."

His Excellency next referred to the violent unrest which had accompanied the introduction of reforms. His Excellency thought that it had very little to do with the particular form of the new constitution. He thought it went far deeper than that and it was due to an existing belief on the part of substantial portions of those who were responsible for anti-Government movement that there was an unbridgeable gulf between the ideals of East and West. Those who held such a view were striving to the end that India of the past might find self-expression once more and they believed that she was hindered if not prevented from doing so by the domination of Great Britain and the imposition upon India of Western ideals which such domination was thought to entail. His Excellency thought that the belief was wrong. He believed that a synthesis was possible of all that was best in the characteristics of the two.

His Excellency then referred to the teachings in "Ananda Math" and Gita and said that it was due to the misunderstanding of the treasured instructions in those books. It was attributed in some measure at least to the disappearance of all religious instruction from schools or omission which was due to the assumption of a strict religious neutrality by Government.

In conclusion His Excellency said that a synthesis of ideals of East and West would not be achieved by deeds of violence nor would it flower in the barren wilderness of non-cooperation. It would flourish only in an atmosphere of mutual respect and goodwill watered by the sympathetic cooperation of the two great races, whose lot it had pleased Providence to cast together.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

A huge meeting was held at Gandhi Chak on the 20th instant to congratulate Mahatma Gandhi on his imprisonment.

* * * *

The "Swarajya" of Madras publishes that about 400 labourers in the weaving department of Stanes Mills at Coimbatore have gone on strike.—(A. P.)

* * * *

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Madras, has relinquished diplomas granted to him by the Madras University as Graduate in Arts and Law as a protest against the arrest and conviction of Mr. Gandhi.

* * * *

During the Holi days the Tata Sons Workmen's Institute organised an interesting programme of social entertainment at its centres at Parel and Kurla with a view to weaning away the people from the objectionable practices that have come to be in vogue with this festival. The entire programme was quite successful.

* * * *

A correspondent writes from Azmi (Fatehpur) on the 14th instant that at a largely attended public meeting there on the 13th instant, a resolution congratulating Mahatma Gandhi and Lala Lajpatrai on their conviction and incarceration was passed and the people present in the meeting resolved to carry out the entire Congress programme as desired by Mahatma Gandhi.

* * * *

His Highness the Prince of Savantwadi at the request of the Social Service League paid a visit to the Parel Settlement of the League on the 14th instant. His Highness was pleased to see the social work done by the League amongst the labouring classes and spent about four hours in the slum area.

* * * *

A correspondent wires under date March 22 from Amraoti:—

A general meeting of the Amraoti Town Congress Committee will be held on 3rd April at 8 p.m. in the Congress office to elect new office-bearers. All are requested to enrol as members after paying four annas to the Secretary, Mr. P. D. Mullay, and attend the meeting.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

The Nasik Tramway Co., Ltd., Annual Ord. Genl Meeting, Churchgate Street, 12 noon..

G. Claridge and Co., Annual Ord. Genl. Meeting, Churchgate Street, 12-30 p.m..

Ord. Genl. Meetings of the Colaba Land and Mill Co., the New City of Bombay Mfg. Co., the Empire Dyeing Spg.. and g Co..W the Empire Dyeing and Mfg. Co, and the New Great Eastern Spg. and Wg. Co 3 p.m. 3-30 p.m., 4-15 p.m. and 4.15 p.m, respectively.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Unveiling of Gokhale Statue, Marine Lines Maidan, by His Excellency the Governor, 6 p.m.

Empire Theatre, Fleming 14th Boxing Tournament.

omestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

Bai Piroza Framroz Adenwalla, daughter-in-law of Mr. Hormusjee Cowasje Dinshaw and daughter of late Mr. Ardeshir Byramjee Liboowalla (Cooper) died at Aden 23-3-22.

BIRTH.

DHAVALE:—Mrs. Dhavale, wife of Dr. Narhar Vaman Dhavale, L.M. and S. Medical Officer of the King George V. Anti-Turberculosis League and Member of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Humanifarian League gave birth to a daughter at midnight on Tuesday, the 21st inst.

KEMAL PASHA HIGH SCHOOL.

The Headmaster of the Ghazi Muscapa Kemal Pasha High School writes that a Primary Branch of the School will be opened from April 1st at Naya Nagpada (Chowri Mohalla) in well ventilated premises of a Mosque as a feeder to the High School.

BOMBAY CATHOLIC EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY.

The Society organised by the Bombay Catholic Welfare Organisation was inaugurated on the 5th instant at the Gloria Church, School Hall. It has been started to speed up Catholic Educational activities in the diocese of Damaun. It is registered under the Societies' Registration Act.

UNIVERSAL STANDARD TIME.

The Eastern Export Co., Ltd., 5 Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C. 3, have sent us one of their "Universal Standard Time" indicators, consisting of a revolving metal disc, by turning which to the actual time of one's city the corresponding time in other cities are indicated. The device will be feund useful in mercantile offices.

BHATIA MATERNITY NURSING SERVICE.

Under the auspices of the above newly started institution, a meeting of the women of the Bhatia community in Bombay was held on the 15th instant in the Mahajanwadi Mandap, on Kalbadevi Road. Lady Pramaladevi Nithaldas Thackersey who presided on the occasion, Mr. C. K. Devadhar, the organisor of the scheme, and a few other ladies explained the aims and objects of the institution and impressed the audience with their neat little speeches explaining the importance of improving the physical conditions of the women and children and pointed out how other countries are achieving good results in his respect.

TODAY'S MEETING

LADIES' PUBLIC MEETINGS.

Under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha a public meeting of the women of Bombay will be held to-day (Thursday) at 3 p.m. (S. T.) in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, when Pt. M. M. Malaviya will deliver a public lecture on "Our duty towards our country." Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will deliver Mahatma Gandhiji's message to the women of Bombay. All are requested to attend.

A public meeting of ladies will be held, under the auspices of Mandvi District Congress Committee (Ladies Branch), to-day (Thursday), at 2 p.m. (B. T.) in Swarajiya Sabha Hall. Central Bank Building Masjid Bunder Road, Mandvi when Shrimati Noorbanu R. Muraj Shrimati Ratanbai L. Mehta, Shrimati Khorunnisa H. M. Lalji, Shrimati Bathubai Dharmasi Thakkar and others will speak on "The Present Situation." Shrimati Sarojini Naidu will preside.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held at the Grant Medical College Library, to-day (Thursday) at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

FORT DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Fort District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. at 2 Dean Lane to transact the following business:—1. To consider the resignation of Mr. Mathooradas; 2 to pass the budget; 3 to consider the Congress programme; 4 to do any other business that may be brought forward with the permission of the chair.

PIONEER OF PARSEE JOURNALISM.

Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal a meeting will be held to-day (Thursday) evening at 6 p.m. (S. T.) when Mr. Rustomji B. Paymaster, Vakil, will deliver an address on the "Life of Ferdunji Marzbanji. Mr. Palonji B. Desai will preside.

LECTURE ON VENEREAL DISEASES.

The adjourned second public lecture on "Venereal Diseases, their prevention and cure" will be delivered under the auspice of the Bombay Central Labour Federation at the Marwari Vidyalaya to-day (Thursday) at 6 p. m. (S. T.) by Dr. M. Atal Late Resident Medical Officer, Lock Hospital, London. Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, will preside. All adults can attend the meeting.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held to-morrow (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort.

Y. M. C. A.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Young Men's Christian Association will be held at 6-30 p. m. on Monday, next (27th instant), Wodehouse Road, Hon. Sir N. C. Macleod, will preside, (also Rev. Gray's address on "Personal success and public duty").

CONCERT IN AID OF MALABAR.

A Charity Concert organised by Mrs. Bapsy Sabavalla in aid of Women and Children of Malabar comes off at the Excelsior Theatre on Thursday, the 30th instant, at 6 p.m. (S. T.) when the well-known Indian Artistes Gohurjan and Master Manhar Burve will present a programme of Indian music vocal and instrumental. Tickets can be had at the Excelsior Theatre between 2 and 6 p.m. (S. T.) daily and those for Sofas and Boxes from Mrs. Sabavalla, Telephone No. 4407.

"DNYAN PRASARAK MANDALI."

A public lecture in Gujarati will be delivered under the auspices of the above Society on Saturday next, the 25th instant, at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Royal Institute of Science, by Mr. Dhanjibhai Navroji Patel, G. B. E. C., on "Some of the Episodes of the Shah-Nameh of Firdusi—their comparison with certain other well-known Episodes," with renderings in Gujarati Poetry of releveant Extracts from the "Shah-Nameh" Episodes. All are cordially invited to attend.

MATUNGA ACTIVITIES.

KHADI EXHIBITION.

As desired by Mahatma Gandhiji to induce the people of this country to use Khaddar, the Matunga Congress Committee has arranged to hold a Khadi and Swadeshi manufactured goods Exhibitions at Matunga, during the National Week, i.e. from 6th April 1922 to 13th April 1922.

It is arranged to keep all the varieties of hand-spun and hand-woven cloth from different parts of India, along with the Indian manufactured goods. The manufacturers and sellers of Khaddar and Swadeshi goods are requested to open their stalls at the Exhibition. The shops will be given free of charge. The place of the Exhibition is very near Matunga. (G. I. P. Ry. Station) at the new Bunglow of Shet Velji Lakhamsey Nappoo. Those who desire to open stalls should communicate with the Secretaries of the Matunga Congress Committee Exhibition Department, Matunga, G. I. P. Ry. Bombay, before the 31st March, 1922. It is arranged to sell the goods to the public.

General public of Bombay and particularly of Matunga are requested to make the exhibition a complete success and render help to Khadi programme so urgently pressed by Mahatma Gandhi.

MAGISTERIAL CHANGES.

MR. OLIVEIRA AG. CHIEF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE.

Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, having gone on leave for a period of three months, Mr. Frank Oliveira has been appointed in his place to act as Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court; while Mr. G. R. Khairaz has been appointed to act as Second Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagon Court. Mr. I. N. Mehta has been appointed to act as Additional Presidency Magistrate. Mr. H. P. H. Dastoor will act as the Fourth Presidency Magistrate at the Girgaon Court. Mr. B. N. Athavle will act in place of Mr. Khairaz at the Esplanade Police Court.

RESTRICTIONS ON MOVEMENT OF MOPLAHS.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALICUT, March 21.

Under Section 5 of the Notification No. 46 of the Government of Madras, the District Magistrate of Calicut has directed that no Moplah shall leave the scheduled area whether by rail-road, river or sea unless he obtains a passport from Sub-Inspector of Police or Sub-Magistrate in the limits of whose jurisdiction he ordinarily resides. The District Magistrate has also prihibited export of paddy or rice out of the area comprising the taluks of Ernad and Walluvanad.

MADRAS COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, March 21.

At the Madras Legislative Council today, in reply to interpellation regarding retention of punitive police in Guntur District it was mentioned that it would be necessary to employ additional police in Guntur District until it could be ensured that recent troubles would not recur Troops would probably be removed in the near future.

The Council then resumed discussion of the demands under the Budget.

The interest of the day centred round the demand for jail administration for which a sum of 35 lakhs and 67 thousand was budgeted.

After some discussion for reduction the Council granted Government the sum demanded subject to a reduction of 2 lakhs only.

A MAGISTRATE'S IGNORANCE OF LAW AND PROCEDURE

SESSIONS JUDGE'S STRICTURES

(Associated Press.)

POONA, March 21.

Mr. Kale, Sessions Judge in the appeal confirmed the conviction in the case of Mr. Ahamabhai, one of the leaders of the picketing movement, but reduced the sentence to the period undergone. In his decision he passed strictures on the illegality of the procedure followed by the City Magistrate, Mr. Rogers, whose explanation of the change of record was not accepted by him. Mr. Kale also criticised the ignorance of law and procedure of the City Magistrate.

ALL-INDIA RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

MINIMUM DEMANDS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 21.

At the All-India Railway Conference held yesterday at Asansol, the following minimum demands were formulated on which the East Indian Railway strikers will resume work in addition to the terms given by the Agent: (1) withdrawal of prosecution against strikers and other persons and to take back those who have been convicted during the strike, (2) no victimisation, that is dismissal, transfer, fine, forced resignation and reduction.

The Conference also decided to form a conciliation board and to send a deputation consisting of Seth Ramjash Agarwalla, Swami Vishwanand, Pandit Malaviya, Messrs. N. M. Joshi and E. L. Iyer to wait upon the Viceroy and place the strikers' case before the Viceroy.

"MR. BAPTISTA'S CANDIDATURE"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the letter of Mr. Joseph Baptista which appears in your today's issue, with a view to clear the ground, allow me to state again that Mr. V. A. Desai was and is still willing to work with and in cooperation with Mr. Baptista, and should state of pooling so indicate, to retire in his favour thus making Mr. Baptista's going in safe. But neither Mr. Desai nor his supporters can agree to Mr. Baptista's condition that Mr. Dhondy for reasons personal to Mr. Baptista—reasons which do credit to him—must be given a walk over. This is cooperating with Mr. Dhondy with a vengeance, and if in this worthy attempt Mr. Baptista sacrifices himself he need not blame Mr. Desai or his supporters and friends, but his love for late Mr. Dhondy which evidently has so strongly descended to his son. As stated above I write this so that the matter is understood in its true bearings and if Mr. Baptista alternately decides not to join Mr. Desai and withdraw as indicated by his first letter, Mr. Desai is not to be blamed unnecessarily.—Yours, etc.

LAKHMIDAS RAOJEE TAIRSEE.

II

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It would be a pity if between Mr. Dhondy and Mr. Desai, Mr. Baptista should not enter the Corporation,. But if he does not he will have to thank himself for the same. The proposals made to him that he should combine with a Nationalist Candidate, one would expect to find favour with him it appears that his regards for the son of his esteemed friend should transcend his getting into the Corporation. One would very much wish that the contest should take place between Mr. Dhondy and Mr. Desai, securing Mr. Baptista a walk-over. But as Mr. Desai does not wish to withdraw, will Mr. Baptista make his position clear.—Yours, etc.

JIVRAJ GOCULDAS NENSEY,

Bombay, Mar. 22.

III

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is regrettable that what transpired at a conversation between myself, Mr. Tairsee and Mr. Baptista, should have been made public by Mr. Baptista. Public life requires of public men to hold sacred such conversations and the names of the parties. It is not as if Mr. Baptista were an irresponsible and inexperienced man in public life and one would have expected him to be the last man to disclose conversation of a confidential nature.

One wonders as to the necessity of Mr. Baptista creating this controversy by writing his first letter to the Press. If he did believe from the beginning that he did not wish to seek election if it was contested, it would not have been difficult for him to have quietly withdrawn his candidature in as much as it was not publicly announced. Mr. Baptista's arguments sound more medieval than modern, and more autocratic than democratic. Only an autocrat would have said that it was his will to have Mr. Dhondy in the Corporation and that because he was to go with Mr. Dhondy unchallenged, that there should be no contest. Does Mr. Baptista wish that Municipal or other elections as far as possible should always be uncontested? Does he also wish to introduce that principle in this country, ignoring his own experience of contests of candidates of divergent parties in England and other democratic countries? Why, even Sir Phirozesha Mehta and Mr. Gladstone had to work hard and fight bitter and contested elections. The party system in India has come to stay and the latest manifestation of the same is the formation of the Democratic and National parties in the Imperial Legislature. If Mr. Baptista, therefore, desires to call himself a Nationalist Candidate, which he undoubtedly is, then following the precedent of the party system, he must throw over Mr. Dhondy and join hands with Mr. Desai, who stands as the Nationalist Candidate. Why should not two Nationalist candidates stand at an election when two vacancies are to be filled in? If, however, the regard for Mr. Dhondy, overrides Mr. Baptista's conception of principle and party, let me assure him that there cannot be any possibility of the Nationalist vote being split to save Mr. Dhondy and that the Nationalists will vote solidly for the avowed Nationalist Candidate.

Leaving all the above alone, is it not necessary that men of experience should be sent to the Municipality? Mr. Desai was a member of the Ahmedabad Municipality for seven or eight years when Mr. Dhondy was probably at school. And what has Mr. Baptista to say to this?

Before I close, let me repeat our offer to Mr. Baptista that we are prepared to work conjointly for him and Mr. Desai and that none would be so pleased as Mr. Desai and his workers to see Mr. Baptista in the Corporation. But if this is not to be, will Mr. Baptista make it clear whether he intends to make good his word that he does not intend to seek election and will withdraw because Mr. Desai does not.—Your, etc.

JEHANGIR B. PATEL.

Rupa Villa,

Cumballa Hill,

Bombay, Mar. 22.

IV

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read this morning Messrs. Gangla, Baptista and Patel's letters regarding the Byculla Bye-Election. As for Mr. Gangla, had he read my letter carefully and not fallen into the same error, of which Mr. Baptista is guilty, he would not have said that I retired from the contest at the general election out of respect to Mr. Baptista alone. The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee Council recommended to the Byculla District Congress Committee that Messrs. Baptista, Silam and Desai should be asked to stand at the General Election. I addressed a few meetings and started electioneering. At a later stage, Mr. Khatri decided to transfer his candidature from the Mandvi to the Byculla Ward. Knowing well that only three candidates could safely get in, I stood out, and my surmise proved true by the defeat or "non-success" (to use Mr. Baptista's phrase) of Mr. Baptista.

As to my candidature, at the bye-election, I have definitely said in my last letter and I repeat that if Mr. Baptista's regard for his friend's son is so great I, cannot stop him from withdrawing as he says he is going to do. However, if Mr. Gangla's last proposal is feasible, I am prepared to have a contest with Mr. Dhondy alone. Re. Mr. Baptista's letter, let me correct Mr. Baptista and assure your readers that I have created no false impression. On the very next day of the general election, when Mr. Baptista failed, Mr. Gangla clearly and definitely declared his non-acceptance of office as a Corporator and I assumed that Mr. Baptista would stand again. After over a fortnight Mr. Dhondy died and when this second vacancy was created, I declared my candidature. I then enquired through mutual friends about Mr. Baptista and was definitely informed that he did not want to try. Mr. Baptista repeats in both of his letters that he had been talking in that strain to all who asked him. The joint bye-election for the two seats is a pure coincidence, which gives Mr. Baptista scope to make muddle of facts just to keep up his personal relations with Mr. Dhondy.

After I declared my candidature, and when I was assured that Mr. Baptista would not stand, I wrote to a very close relation of Mr. Baptista, to work for me and secure both the votes of relations and friends. I will not, however, emulate Mr. Baptista and disclose the identity of the person.—Yours, etc.

V. A. DESAI.

Bombay, Mar. 22.

PROSPEROUS BOMBAY.

PROGRESS OF INDUSTRIES.

GOVERNOR AT CHAMBER'S MEETING.

The Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday (Wednesday) afternoon at the hall of the Chamber, Graham's Buildings, when Mr. H. P. W. Macnaughton, M.L.C., the Chairman presided. Among those present was His Excellency Sir George Lloyd, the Governor of Bombay.

The following are extracts from the annual report of the Chamber:—

KHADDAR MOVEMENT.

There is one thing I should like to say, however, and that is that I wish everyone were as willing as myself to divorce political economy from politics. We have recently witnessed an attempt to introduce into India village industries on a very large scale, and to further the production of what we eagerly buy in Scotland under the name of Homespuns.

We may all of us have a difference of opinion as to whether the scheme is economically sound. Personally, I think it is sound on the weaving side, but I doubt if the production of hand-made yarns can give a living wage in competition with the spinning mills. But why it should be necessary to make this into a political move, I cannot understand, or why either party should regard its development as an attack on European interests. How little political significance it has in itself can best be understood from the fact that the police authorities have long been trying to introduce it as an industry into their own chawls. We, as merchants, know quite well that our prosperity depends on the prosperity of the country, and that successful industries of whatever kind are bound to help our own interest in the long run. Is it too much to hope that the opposition party will give us credit for that amount of intelligence, and will cease to treat an important commercial development as a political pawn?

PROSPEROUS BOMBAY!

Gentlemen, Bombay has passed successfully through a year of great difficulty, financial and political. Its main industry emerges from it more prosperous than it has ever been,—more prosperous than it has ever been,—more prosperous I believe than any industry has ever been. Those profits have, I believe, been used, on the whole, wisely and conservatively, but however strong the financial position of our mills, they are not immune from the working of the inevitable laws of business, and sooner or later the stream of gold will be checked if not stopped. I am very far from prophesying disaster. We have before us certainly many months, perhaps many years of prosperity. It rests with all of us in our degree to conserve those resources wisely and judiciously and thereby to assure for ever the future prosperity of Bombay.

He. E. the Governor in the course of his speech said:—

As regards trade I believe I am right in saying that there is every reason for increased confidence. Many of you who do not study statistics would be surprised if I told you that the Imports during the last year, of general merchandise in Bombay, are a record for Bombay—an absolute record, and I think you would be even more surprised if I told you that last year was the record year for the Export trade of Bombay, with the exception of one year; so difficult however were the circumstances and so depressing the results that the importance of these facts has been overlooked. I merely point out therefore that comparative figures such as these taken over a long period, are perhaps a steadier and a more reliable index than any which individual experience can supply. There is one more figure, which is perhaps even more important which shows that in Bombay the balance of trade is at last on India's side. This is a very significant fact. All these are facts, and figures ought to give us renewed confidence as showing a favourable trend of trade and I think that most of us do feel the beginning of a tone of recovery and confidence in trade. That is so far as the point of view of general trade is concerned.

Coming to the question of Bombay, I am not going, Sir, to accept your invitation and enter into a long exposition of the progress of the development scheme for time scarcely permits. But, as I told you the other day, my honourable colleague and I have the most complete confidence in the early and successful issue of these scheme. The first block of chawls is to be opened shortly, and more and more will follow in rapid succession so that whether it be the Back Bay Scheme, whether it be the Improvement Trust scheme, everything is well ahead of scheduled time and well within the figures we have given you, giving every cause for steady optimism.

POLITICAL SITUATION.

I have, Sir, nearly done, but I should be wrong if I did not include in as rapid a retrospect something of the general [illegible] that I and my Government have with regard to the political situation, so closely affecting as it does that first ingredient in trade—confidence. Is there any ground, any more ground, for pessimism in regard to the difficulties of the political situation than there is with regard to commercial situation? I for one do not think so. You may look throughout Western India and you will see that Western India has been vexed by problems of fully as great, if not greater, anxiety in matter political as any other part of India, and we can say with quite satisfaction and thankfulness that on the whole we have a steadier political position here than any other part of India to-day. Such a situation is of the first importance to trade and commerce: I may here add gentlemen that interests of trade and commerce have never been absent from my thoughts in trying to cope with the difficult political situation on with which we have been faced. My object has throughout been to pursue an absolutely steady policy moving evenly to a given end, a policy informed at all times with patience and toleration but decided and decisive when toleration was abused or patience misused. That has been the policy of my Government. (Loud Applause).

What have we been trying to do in the last three years throughout India? We have been trying surely to give effect as an administration to our first duty, namely the development of political progress and self-Government in this country. To that policy we are firmly and completely pledge and, therefore, it has been the first duty of administration so to act that nothing should be done which should endanger the Reforms Scheme. How far have we throughout the last three years, been deflected from our purpose with regard to our aims of the greater association of the people of the country with the constitutional institutions which we have set up throughout the Empire—It is true that Government has been faced with an unconstitutional agitation which has attempted to wreck the orderly progress towards constitutional government. That campaign has partly checked itself and partly has been checked by Government, but in spite of these hostile efforts the first stage of the journey has been successfully accomplished.

THE NEW COUNCIL.

The new Legislative Councils of India have met regularly, and in Bombay the deliberations and work of the Council have shown a considerable sense of responsibility and right feeling: I have every reason to hope from what we have seen in Bombay that the birth of constitutional government has at any rate been successfully inaugurated. There are those of course in this country who, baffled in their attempts, desire to make constitutional government impossible. I do not think that need cause us any alarm. We have seen all over this vast Empire different stages of constitutional development, and we have seen that those who tried to destroy those constitutional developments have failed in their attempts. Gentlemen, I am not afraid of the future providing we can work in mutual confidence on the lines and terms described by your Chairman, but if and when there are any who seek, whoever he may be, of whatever repute, of whatever popularity, at whatever time, if after due patience and toleration there are those who seek to substitute anarchy for order, or mediaevalism for the benefits of modern learning and experience, there can be no question as to what Government's duty is in the matter: all such attempts to substitute anarchy and disorder for peace and order will undoubtedly be put a stop to. The responsibility for taking the necessary steps for the restoration of law and order has fallen heavily on my Government, but we are fully willing to accept full responsibility on that score: I am moreover, completely confident that because my Government have been tolerant and because they have shown patience, they will gain and acquire the confidence and support of the public of this Presidency in doing their duty in circumstances such as I have described. In such circumstances I am sure we may proceed, in this Presidency at any rate, with full confidence and hopes for the security and progress of the trade and commerce of Bombay. (Loud applause).

Some resolutions having been passed the meeting came to a close.

BILASPUR CONGRESS OFFICE SEARCHED.

(From a Correspondent.)

BILASPUR, March 22.

The office of the Bilaspur District Congress Committee was searched yesterday morning. The District Magistrate accomponied by the D. S. P. and a number of subordinate Police officers came to the office of the Committee at about 10-30 a.m. and enquired of the seory. If the Committee had any proscribed literature in the office. On being assured that there was none they searched the office thoroughly and went away without discovering any thing objectionable.

MARWARI AGARWAL MAHASABHA.

ARRANGEMANTS FOR DELEGATES.

(From a Correspondent.)

INDORE, March 21.

The intending delegates and visitors for the All-India Marwari Agarwal Mahasabha to be held at Indore on the 29th, 30th and 31st instant, are informed that all necessary arrangements for bath and refreshment, etc., have been made at Bhusawal, Khandwa, Ujjain and Ruplam. Volunteers are posted on those places to render help to the delegates and visitors.

BENGAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETING.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 21.

At a meeting of the Bengal Congress Committee held at Bogra it was decided to ask the Congress organisations in Bengal to carry out the Delhi resolutions excepting Civil Disobedience, to validate president's acts, to vest executive powers on the President, to give a constructive programme.

POONA MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

VICTORY OF NATIONALISTS.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, March 21.

Thirty-five Nationalist candidates out of forthy-three were returned in the recent elections to the city Municipality.

LINCOLNSHIRE RACES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 21.

Recd. 11-15 p.m., March 22.

The following are the changes in the probable starters for the Lincolnshire Handicap run to-morrow:—

Fancy Man—A Brennan; Saddle Kit—Weston; Tremola—Scourse; Dalblaney, J. Brennan; Royal Alarm—Wragg; Southsea Robbins—Senhora Robertson; Calentine Vox—Walsh.

LATEST SCRATCHINGS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 21.

Recd. 12-30 p.m., March 22.

The Grand National scratching:—

Myrath at five yesterday evening, and Noble Guard at nine to-day.

Lincolnshire scratching: Soranus at 1.30 p.m. to-day.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

JUBBULPORE (6) BEAT ORION SPORTING CLUB (0).

There was an appetising bill of fare yesterday in connection with the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament and hockey lovers had mustered strong as usual. But the actual turn over of the match proved disappointing, a very one-sided game resulting in the Jubbulpore Railway Institute (Cup-holders) winning an easy victory over the Orion Sporting Club by as many as six goals without a response. The Jubbulpore team needs no introduction, being the winners of last year but it was certainly not expected that the Orion would give in so tamely, almost without a struggle. The visitors, have made improvements on their last year's team, P. Pinto being a valuable addition to the fine forward combination, besides Lovegrove, who fully justified his inclusion. The Jubbulpore team kept up hurrycane pressure throughout, and the Orions, suffice it to say, found the enemy "25" so sacrosanct that they could hardly ever set foot in the firing zone. Only once were they able to force a corner and off that too, not one of their forwards could so much as touch the shot sent out.

A ONE-SIDED GAME.

Play began punctually at 5-30 p.m. Right from the bully-off the Jubbulpore forwards gave their opponents a foretaste of the coming storm, the centre-forward quickly putting himself in possession and sprinting down passed on to H. V. Smith, the left-winger who had rushed forward almost at the risk of being off-side. The goal-keeper had no alternative, but to rush forth and kicked off the ball, but Smith again caught the leather on the rebound and shot, missing his billet by inches, thus losing an open chance, which if successful, would have brought a goal within ten seconds from the start. For the next ten minutes, the Orion team was penned up to their goal mouth except for one fruitless dash to the goal by Fonseca.

Barring this temporary respite, the pressure on the Orion defence was never relieved till the first goal was registered. Five open chances were thrown away by the attacking team all through excess of enterprise rather than for lack of it.

The packing tactics of the Orion defence in front of the goal at last proved disastrous for in a scramble near the goal mouth one of their own players accidently centred in trying to clear and Lovegrove, who was lying handy put in an easy shot, thus making a beginning of the day's score. Jubbulpore 1; Orion nil. This goal was scored twelve minutes from the start.

This failed to rouse the Orions to make a rally and the Jubbulpore team went at it again threatening the goal more than once, but the Orions managed to keep them off till half time was called.

On change of sides, the Orions made a rally, Fonseca being again prominent for tipping a judicious pass to Carvallo but they could make no head way further than the "25", Norris being too much for them. The Orions were besides woefully slow, inspite of the kindly hits from all sides of the galleries to let out the ball and be done with it. This done, the Jubbulpore transferred the ball to the other end, a fine passing bout ending in P. Pinto getting past the Orion defence. (2—0). The play being again punctuated with a couple of those weak, spasmodic counter-attacks directed against the Jubbulpore citadel, "sticks" against F. Gomes gave the latter team one more chance to forge ahead. Off the ensuing "free" Rocque sent a "high-flyer" above the backs, Pinto again beating the goalie completely.

Now followed a monotonous series of goals one after another, it being almost, bully-off and goal. The Pinto-Rocque-Wilmer combination was like some well lubricated machine, running on ball bearings and carried everything before them. Rocque, the centre-forward scored all the following three goals. The fourth, fifth and sixth goals came in quick succession, almost in the course of five minutes. A seventh was imminent when the whistle came to the rescue, Lovegrove being pulled up for offside. An abortive short corner forced by the Orions ended the game.

The result was:—

JUBBULPORE ..... 6 Goals.
ORION S. C. ..... Nil.

The teams were:—

Jubbulpore:—Goal: Goddard; backs: C. C. Smith and C. Thornber; halves: Mustapha Khan, R. A. Norris and O. C. Cotter; forwards: H. V. Smith, P. Pinto, M. E. Rocque, O. A. Wilmer and Lovegrove.

Orion S. C.—Goal: Vandorhide; backs: Gomes, Athaide; half-backs: Hodges, J. Entiado and A. Dias; forwards: Pereira, F. Carvallo, R. Carvalho, A. Entiado and Fonseca.

Referee: Messrs Kapadia and James.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

5-30 p.m.—Ajmere vs. R. I. M. Dockyard.

FORTHCOMING MATCHES.

Friday 5-30 p.m.—K. S. L. I. vs. Poona Rifles.

Saturday, 5-30 p.m.—Poona Rangers vs. Igatpuri.

NEW BOOKS

	Rs.	As.
GREATER INDIA by Rabindranath Tagore	2	8
A GUIDE TO HEALTH By Mahatma Gandhi ...	1	8
ATHICAL RELIGION OR NEETHI DHARMA By Mahatma Gandhi ...	0	6
TO THE STUDENTS By C. F. Andrews ...	1	0
THE TRUTH ABOUT INDIA By H. F. Hyndman ...	0	12
THE FAILURE OF EUROPEAN CIVILISATION By S. E. Stockes with Foreword by C. F. Andrews ...	1	8
NATIONAL SELF-REALISATION By S. E. Stockes ...	1	8
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, March 23, 1922.

THE PARIS CONFERENCE.

Reuter's latest message from Paris will bear a little analysing. We are inclined to think that the news turns on that point which is referred to twice—namely, the renewal of hostilities between Greeks and Turks. Lord Curzon, we are told, favours an immediate armistice, while the Greeks and the Turks "have *almost* completed their preparations for a renewal of the struggle." But as we, and the Muslim World read it, the facts run like this. The Kemalists had utterly defeated the Greeks before the cessation of hostilities now alleged to be on the point of resumption. The Greeks made desperate efforts to secure funds in Britain—with what exact measure of success remains a mystery still though it is announced that negotiations for a loan to Greece had fallen through. A few days ago we were told that the Greeks had resumed hostilities against the Turks and as the same day's news contained references to the Near East Conference we clearly understood that the reported resumption of hostilities by the Greeks was just—propaganda. We must bear in mind Mr. Montagu's definite statement that the Premier's policy has been pro-Greek. For it will be helpful in analysing the Paris message.

Lord Curzon's hands at Paris, it seems, must be strengthened. If he is to persuade the French and Italians that Greece can by the fortune of war claim a portion of Turkish territory—or monetary compensation for relinquishing her claims thereto—he must be able to represent Greece as an undefeated nation panting to be at the throats of the Kemalist Army. If Lord Curzon admitted the truth—namely, that the Greeks had been whipped to a standstill by the Kemalists and that the Greek troops would sooner shoot their officers than embark on another campaign, it is possible the other parties to the Near East Settlement would doubtless agree to allow the Turks to keep the territory whose soil and population are Turkish and which moreover had been defended successfully in war. This is why, it seems to us, we have first been treated to the fictions of a Greek army having already resumed hostilities and, secondly, of a Greek army completing its preparations to slaughter the Kemalists. And we, who know, that the only possible preparations the defeated Greek army could possibly be making are preparation to retreat at full speed, sense the propaganda in the reports which paints this atrocity-mongering rabble as preparing to renew hostilities with the Kemalists. But Lord Curzon, that angel of peace,—is mortally terrified lest Greece should resume hostilities. The Kemalists have no such fears—but then the Kemalists are soldiers, not diplomats. Lord Curzon shudders at the thought of the blood likely to be spilt unless a truce is declared immediately—which truce, will be a tacit admission that Greece has not yet been defeated and is, therefore, still in a position to claim Turkish territory and "compensation." This is the gist of the latest message from Paris.

The suggestion that Italy will support Lord Curzon in his attempts at making a mockery of the Turkish Empire—which will, in effect, be selling the Muslim women, and children of Thrace into Greek bondage—indicates that if the Near East Conference comes to any decision, such decision will be as short-lived as the Treaty of Sevres, and as great a mockery. For the Islamic World is now thoroughly aroused and, though it take years, any wrong done to Turkey and the Khalifa to-day will be righted by a people determined at long last to protect Islam and Islamic civilization from the menace of Western Capitalist-Imperialism. But we must not be pessimistic, even as regards the immediate outlook For France, though in a minority against England, as represented by Lord Curzon, and Italy, is very unlikely to be moved by Lord Curzon's pleading. The present Near East Conference will very possibly prove as ludicrously abortive as the Cannes Conference. And Lord Curzon's latest little display of affection for Turkey—his latest gallant championing of the Islamic cause, as the Foreign Secretary of greatest Muslim Power in the world—will fail: and the failure will wreck the Coalition Government.

THE SURRENDER TO LANCASHIRE.

The plain meaning of Tuesday's debate in the Legislative Assembly on the cotton import duty is that between themselves and their colleagues of the "National Party," the "Democrats" have managed to barter away for a mess of potage what little fiscal independence the country was supposed to have acquired. Wire-pullings, it seems, had been going on behind the scenes to induce the non-official members to withdraw their opposition to the abandonment of the Government proposal to raise the import duty on piece goods from 11 to 15 per cent. The Assembly having voted against the enhancement of the cotton excise duty on the previous day, the position of Government became one of the utmost delicacy. Either the Viceroy would have had to exercise his powers to restore the duty to the level proposed in the budget and raise a howl of indignation in India or he and his colleagues would have had to face the storm which was sure to arise in Lancashire and which would have compelled the British Cabinet to demand Lord Reading's resignation if he was not prepared to sacrifice the interests of India to those of Lancashire. If the Assembly had stuck to its guns and refused to acquiesce in the abandonment of the proposal to enhance the import duty, one could have predicted with certainty that Lord Reading would have been compelled to place his resignation in the hands of His Majesty's Government immediately. That is, if he has not already tendered his resignation on the Khilafat issue. But the Government of India have been spared this disaster by the clever manipulation of the wires which move the puppets, who proclaim themselves "democrats", "liberals" and so on. The interests of the country—the little fiscal autonomy the country had won after decades of bitter struggle and the prosperity of their own country's mill industry—counted as nothing before the consideration of basking in the sunshine of official favours. Dr. Gour, who only a fortnight ago had been most vehement in his denunciation of the sinister attempts of Lancashire to deprive India of her right to adjust her own tariffs and to protect her own industries, suddenly discovered that by refusing to enhance the duties on Lancashire goods, he would be curtailing the funds at the disposal of the Government and consequently indirectly compelling the Government to economise. It does not appear to have struck the future Vice-Chancellor of the Delhi University that there were a hundred and one other directions in which he and his fellow-democrats could have wielded their economy-axe, if economy and economy alone was what they were after. Mr. Rangachariar, less prepared than his colleague for a complete somersault, wished to save the face of his party by proposing to raise the duty by only ½ per cent.—for the sake of "principle." Mr. Samarth, the shining light of the "National Party" was for keeping an "open mind"—till, we suppose, the surrender to Lancashire was complete and India had bartered away her economic soul! Sir Sivaswamy Iyer tried to draw Sir Malcolm Hailey into a statement of the official attitude and succeeded only in surrendering himself into the hands of the Finance Member. Some other members of the 'Democratic" and "National" parties also discovered sufficient grounds to justify a somersault, though it must be stated to the credit of Messrs. Sahani and Ginwalla that they manfully refused to be a party to the bartering away of their country's rights.

As for the Finance Member, we can sincerely congratulate him on the victory he and his colleagues have won over the souls of the non-official members of the Assembly. It is true he availed himself of the fresh opportunity to reiterate that "Manchester had nothing to do with the decisions or intentions of Government," and that Government "intend to have fiscal liberty for India and to assert their rights to it." And the way in which he proceeded to demonstrate both the fact and the intentions of Government was to advise the Assembly to abandon the proposal to levy the increased import duty, in the face of the Lancashire clamour against it. Like some of the European non-official members of the Assembly, Sir Malcolm, too, has suddenly discovered that enhanced duties on cloth would give rise to "undesirable political consequences" by adding to the burdens of the Indian consumer. But how does it happen that Sir Malcolm comes to realise this only after he has seen that the Assembly has turned down his proposal to enhance the excise duty? Why did this consideration not weigh with him when he was formulating his budget proposals? The new-born sympathy for the poor Indian consumer looks rather suspicious after all the squander-mania one has noticed all along. Whereas he had been maintaining till Monday that the cotton duties were proposed to be enhanced "in the single interest of revenue," Sir Malcolm sang a different tune on Tuesday and talked of "combined taxation," meaning that the enhanced import duty could not stand without a corresponding enhanced excise duty. Yet, in his speech introducing the budget Sir Malcolm had remarked, "I do not think that even the most malignant of our critics can accuse us of raising the cotton excise duty for the purpose of counterbalancing the import duty on foreign manufacturers." If the Government of India dare not raise the one without simultaneously raising the other, one can only take it that the excise duty is meant to be a counterbalancing duty and no amount of camouflage on the part of Sir Malcolm can make Indians blind to the fact. Again, Sir Malcolm said the question for Government to consider was whether it was worth while that, for the sake of Rs. 140 lakhs which were expected from the increased tariff on imported piece-goods, they should face those undesirable consequences which would follow from the increase on the general cost to the consumer. What are these undesirable consequences? The only important consequence, so far as we can see, would be reduced consumption of imported cloth and an impetus to the Swadeshi movement. Is that an undesirable consequence? If, however, the Government are so solicitous of the interests of the poor, the majority of whom do not use imported cloth, would they not have considered their interests better by refraining from raising the postal rates than by refusing to raise the import duty? The result of the debate has shown that the little finger of Lancashire is more powerful than all the power which the "reformed" councils of India can exercise.

Notes of the Day

An Inglorious Exit.

Lord Ronaldshay's last words to Bengal's Muslims will not induce much respect for His departing Excellency in the hearts of India's Muslims. For, after having been a party to the urgent cable which Lord Reading sent Mr. Montagu, Lord Ronaldshay has, practically, sided with Lord Curzon in denouncing Mr. Montagu's "error of judgment" in giving publicity to Lord Reading's representations. Presumably, Lord Ronaldshay does not set a very high value on his own opinion. For the cable to Mr. Montagu contained Lord Ronaldshay's opinion, and the departing Governor of Bengal believes the Secretary of State was wrong in publishing it to the world. We had not expected much evidence of strength or loyalty to India, their convictions, their Viceroy, or their Chief (Mr. Montagu) from some of the Governors. That is why, in a recent article on the subject we hinted that *these* could not be expected to resign in protest against the insulting treatment their representations had received at the hands of Lord Curzon. Lord Ronaldshay's words to the Bengal Muslim Federation tend to confirm the opinion we held. Meanwhile, we are waiting for Lord Reading to show us the stuff he is made of.

News from Irak.

A correspondent of the "Morning Post" has made a surprising discovery. Reuter's Agency is our informant. It seems that the suspicious people of Irak object to the "Treaty" (delightfully diplomatic word!) which the *Colonial* Office seeks to impose upon King Feisul. Really, the Coalition Cabinet are too clumsy. It would have cost nothing more if the *Foreign* Office which negotiates all treaties with independent nations had been asked to maintain the pretence, by negotiating this "Treaty" with "independent" Irak. But the mischief is done now, and the Arabs, we are told, are "anxious." For, they maintain that the "Treaty" sought to be imposed upon "King" Feisul by the Colonial Office "concentrates all real power in the hands of the High Commissioner." Fancy! Here we have a "King" picked up quite at random by Mr. Winston Churchill and sent to occupy a throne (made in the Colonial Office) in a country whose people knew nothing about their "King" till he had landed—a "King" whose father receives a subsidy from the British exchequer—and he is actually not allowed to exercise any real power on his pretty throne. Doubtless he believed that Mr. Winston Churchill and the British Foreign Office made a hobby of philanthrophy in the matter of throwing Kings temporarily out of a job. This conception of the Colonial Office as a "Society to Provide Ambitious Kings with Kingdoms" is delicious. But Mr. Churchill will not smile or think it at all funny if "King" Feisul, now that he has his throne, announces his determination to be a real King. The Colonial Office will then be in the position—doubtless amusing to cynical lookers-on—of the late Mr. Frankenstein when that gentleman's once tame monster got out of hand and began to wax obstreperous. By the way, it is about time Reuter cabled us some news of the doings or opinions of Talib Pasha. The next few days should at least produce Talib Pasha's opinion that Irak ought to be content with a make-believe King and a very powerful High Commissioner.

Rights of Labour.

The "Telegraph Recorder" publishes rules for recognition applicable to associations of Government employees, the Police and Prisons Departments excepted, which are a faithful commentary on the official attitude towards Labour. Ordinarily Government will not object to outsiders being office-holders of associations, but they reserve the right in particular cases of refusing recognition to associations all the office-holders of which are not of their flock. In view of the dismissal of Babu Tarapada Mukerjee, which Mr. H. Barton M. L. C. characterises in the "Recorder" as "nothing short of official repression," we ask with what grace Government can insist on this proviso? We learn from 'Labour" that the Government of India have set the seal of approval on the Director-General's action, by rejecting Mr. Mukerjee's appeal against the dismissal. Rule 5 lays down that no representation will be received except in connection with matters of common interest to the class represented by the association. This considerably reduces the utility of associations by debarring their right to represent individual cases. Further, Government insist that an association must ordinarily consist of a distinct class of Government employees. Apart from the vagueness of its phraseology—we are not told how 'ordinarily' is to be interpreted and the connotation of a 'distinct' class'—the rule presumes to dictate on what lines unionism, so far as Government employees are concerned, will develop in this country. We believe that it would be in the best interests of Labour in this country to organise unions of industry, and viewed in that light the rule is unexceptionable. However, as we pointed out the other day, even England has not accepted a single principle as the basis of trade union organisation. It is an inherent right of all associations to federate or amalgamate with other organisations and they must stand or fall by their constitution and not by any rules which a paternal bureaucracy may seek to impose. Of course, it is open to any association to refuse recognition under such irksome conditions, but if Government have any respect for the principles for which trade unionism stands, they should modify the obnoxious rules in the light of Labour criticism.

The Study of Economics.

Prof. A. C. Fernandes contributes an article on this subject to the "St. Xavier's College Magazine." The University of Bombay wrongly applying the very sane principle of specialisation has bracketed Economics with History. The B.A. pass course student finds that out of the seven papers in which he is examined, he has to answer only one paper The only things he learns are a few catchphrases. "Not only this. The pass course candidate, after studying economics for two long years and taking his degree, possesses no knowledge whatsoever of the economic problems of his own country, and hence is unable, Economics graduate though he is, to form an intelligent and well-balanced opinion about the economic problems surrounding him." The right remedy would, therefore, be to separate the courses of History and Economics as the Gujarat Vidyapith has done. Professor Fernandes rules out such a radical modification of the present system on more up-to-date lines, for financial considerations. He suggests a slight modification of the existing system. The B. A. pass course student should have one paper on 'general economic theory' and another on "Indian economic problems, especially those of production and consumption", besides two papers on History. For Honours students he suggests three additional papers on History, Economics, Politics or Sociology. This is the least the Bombay University can do if it wants any good to come out of its newly instituted department of Economics and Sociology. "Under the proposed arrangement which eliminates unnecessary overcrowding of the time table, it would also be possible to train the hand of the student by asking him to collect family budgets, make survey maps to illustrate city economics, graphs, etc.," and this coupled with lectures and pamphlets on economic subjects for the average citizens, as we suggested on a previous occasion, "will give a definite place for the departments of economics of our Arts College and of the University in the life of the people surrounding them."

NEAR EAST PEACE

DIPLOMATS AT PARIS

BRITAIN FAVOURS IMMEDIATE ARMISTICE

FRENCH SUPPORT TO TURKEY

RENEWAL OF TURCO-GREEK STRUGGLE?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 21.
Recd. 11 a.m., Mar. 22.

Lord Curzon, accompanied by General Harington, Sir Adam Block and other officials, left for Paris this morning to attend the Near East Conference.

According to the newspapers, Britain favours Greek abandonment of all Territorial claims in Asia Minor and the extension of the Turkish holding in Europe as far as the Rhodes to Midia Line.

It is believed that Italy will, on the whole, support the British views, while France, it is expected, will hold that the Greeks must leave Asia Minor. Moreover, the French consider that Constantinople, with a strip of Thrace adequate for its protection, must be restored to Turkey.

FRENCH VIEWS.

French newspapers express the view that events in Egypt and India will incline the British Government to make concessions to Turkey. It is asserted that Lord Curzon favours an immediate Turco-Greek armistice, but the French consider that this would favour the Greeks and that it would also be impracticable to enforce it.

GREEK VIEWS.

There are no Greek delegates in Paris now, but Premier Gounaris has declared that Greece would submit to any unanimous decisions by the Allies in regard to the Turco-Greek conflict.

HOSTILITIES TO BE RESUMED.

Meanwhile it is rumoured that there is great activity on the Asia Minor front and that the Greeks and the Turks have almost completed their preparations for a renewal of the struggle.

ANGLO-ARAB NEGOTIATIONS.

BREAKDOWN THREATENED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 21.
Recd. 11 p.m., Mar. 22.

According to a correspondent of the "Morning Post," those following the affairs in Irak are anxious in regard to the negotiations between the Colonial Office and the Arab Government in connection with the treaty to regulate the respective powers of King Feisul's government and the British High Commissioner. News from Bagdad seems to indicate that the Arabs do not favour the draft of the treaty on the ground that it concentrates all real power in the hands of the High Commissioner.

PREMIER'S LEADERSHIP.

WILL NATION VOTE CONFIDENCE?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 21.
Recd. 11 a.m., Mar 22.

While Mr. Lloyd George is resting in Wales, a controversy has been raging in the London Press on the subject of his intentions in view of the growing evidence of the Conservative Party's dissatisfaction with his leadership. Assertions that he would shortly resign have been confuted by an announcement to-day that Government would submit a motion in the House of Commons for support at the Genoa Conference, on which occasion the Premier will expound the Government's policy on the eve of his departure to Genoa. This is regarded as equivalent to asking the Commons for a vote of confidence in the Premier.

EARL WINTERTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 21.
Recd. 11 a.m., Mar. 22.

The Earl of Winterton answered Indian questions in the House of Commons to-day. He was received with general cheers and Commander Wedgwood and others congratulated him on his appointment.

The Earl of Winterton is described as one of the group of younger Unionists who have taken active interest in the Middle Eastern affairs. He has an advanced reputation in the House of Commons since the war. He is not regarded as a Die-hard and he supported the Irish settlement.

"AN EXCELLENT APPOINTMENT."

The "Daily Express" says the Earl of Winterton's appointment is an excellent one. Under the cloak of brilliance, he hides very solid qualities. He is peculiarly fitted for this office as he has had personal experience of the East. Long service in Parliament has given him the necessary knowledge and grasp of affairs. He has character and ability."

RESIGNATIONS FROM INDIAN SERVICES.

LORD WINTERTON PRESENTS STATISTICS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 22.
Recd. 0-45 a.m. March 23.

Replying to Sir Owen Philipps, Lord Winterton said that the number of British members of Services who had intimated their intention of retiring under the special terms recently issued by Mr. Montagu hitherto received by the India Office were as follows:—Civil Service, twenty; Police, fifteen; Public Works, eight; Education, four; Forests, one. Doubtless further applications were in the hands of Local Governments.

IMPORTS OF PIECE-GOODS.

Replying to Mr. Waddington, Lord Winterton gave statistics shewing cotton piece-goods imported by India in the twelve months ending February 28th as follows:—1,122 million yards, valued at forty-four crores, as compared with 3,181 million yards, valued at fifty-seven crores during the twelve months ending February 28th, 1914.

INDIAN FISCAL COMMISSION.

REPORT EXPECTED BY END OF MAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 22.
Recd. 0-45 a.m. March 23.

Replying to Col. Yate, Lord Winterton said that the Indian Fiscal Commission was expected to report about the end of May. The Government of India estimated that the Commission would cost two lakhs for the financial year ending March 31st. Probably the cost for the next financial year would not exceed half a lakh. Lord Winterton was not aware that the Commission was wasting time and money. It was carrying out most important and useful work.

ULSTER FRONTIER RAIDS.

DEFENSIVE MEASURES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 21.
Recd. 11-30 a.m. Mar. 22

At question time in the House of Commons Mr. Churchill admitted that there was serious tension on the Ulster frontier. Apparently, he said, the raids on the Northern Police barracks were organised by local members of the Irish Republican Army, and no Free State Forces were participating. He had telegraphed to the Provinsional Government that there was no danger of raids into their territory, and he had instructed General Macready to assist the Northern Government for defensive porposes. The Northern Government had overwhelming forces at its disposal.

Replying to Mr. O'Connor Mr. Churchill said the conditions in Belfast were lamentable. There had been more Catholic casualties than Protestant. He was convinced that the Northern Ministers were determined to restore order.

IRISH TREATY BILL.

NO FEAR OF WRECKAGE IN LORDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 21.

Fears, that the Irish Treaty Bill would be wrecked by the amendments in the Committee stage in the House of Lords, have been removed by a statement by Lord Lansdowne. Early in the debate he said that if there were a choice between the amendments and the Bill he would urge the abandonment of the amendments when the Bill was returned from the House of Commons.

Lord Salisbury, opening the debate, said he and others, who had put down the amendments, did not desire to wreck the Bill but wished it to pass in a reasonable form.

Lord Peel, on behalf of Government, announced most definitely that Government would not accept amendments.

Lord Lansdowne who followed, said that the Lords would have done their duty in recording their objections.

DRASTIC POWERS TO AUTHORITIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 21.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., March 22.

With the object of suppressing the prevalent lawlessness in Ulster the House of Commons has passed the second reading of a Bill conferring on the local civil authorities drastic powers, including flogging, for being in possession of bombs and firearms and for robbery with violence. Some members complained that the Bill was insufficiently drastic and urged that capital punishment should be imposed on persons in possession of bombs.

HIS MAJESTY INDISPOSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 21.
Recd. 11 a.m., Mar 22.

The King has a slight cold and has temporarily cancelled his engagements.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

AIR, NAVAL AND MILITARY SERVICES.

NEED FOR A COMMON BRAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 22.
Recd. 0-45 a.m. March 23.

In the House of Commons debate on the Air Force estimates yesterday, Mr. Churchill sturdily defended a separate Air Ministery. He said that Britain's distinctive insular position had largely disappeared, making progress in the air of the highest consequence not even second to the Navy. The vital part of sea battles of the future, Mr. Churchill averred, would be fought by aeroplanes from ships. A Committee was established to examine the relations between the Air Ministry and the Admiralty in this connexion.

A Sub-Committee of the Committee on Imperial Defence was also being established to enquire into the question of the creation of a common brain for the three services. Another committee would investigate the pooling of the administrative services on which the three services depended. Thus the question of establishing Ministry of Defence is reaching the threshold of practical politics.

RAND SITUATION IN HAND.

GEN. SMUT'S SURVEY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 21.
Recd. noon, March 22.

Capetown.—In a warmly applauded speech in the Assembly, General Smuts declared that the gravity of the last week's situation had not been sufficiently recognised. There was no doubt that the revolutionaries wanted a Soviet Republic and expected assistance from the country. He (Genl. Smuts) had feared greatly that before the burghers could come, revolutionary control would be established in Johannesburg, dealing out executions, creating bloodshed, death and slaughter, comparable to the French Revolution. Thanks to the promptness of the country's response to the Government's appeal, the situation had now changed in Johannesburg and was now almost normal.

Paying a tribute to the burghers, the police and the Durban Light Infantry, the last body being composed mostly of mere schoolboys, Genl. Smuts praised the composure of the Natives. The fear had obsessed the Premier that owing to the wanton shooting of Natives a wild Native outburst might result which the Government would have had to quell. But the Natives kept their heads. Government had decided to try the criminals by ordinary law and adhered to the decision to appoint an industrial commission on which neither side would be represented, thus securing impartiality.

TROOPS FRATERNISE WITH MOB.

A CAIRO INCIDENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 22.
Recd. 11-30 p.m. March. 22.

A significant instance the unreliability of Egyptian troops is telegraphed by Cairo correspondents, who state that, during the continued demonstrations on Monday by a mob led by students, the troops fraternised with the crowds and did not lift a hand when *omdas* and notables, who had come from provinces to attend the King's levee, were attacked.

One account says that the soldiers burst into loud cheers as the mob surged past. The troops were finally replaced by native police, a handful of whom were sufficient to disperse the crowds.

ENQUIRY INTO EAND OUTBREAK.

ASKARI'S EXCELLENT CONDUCT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March, 21.

Nairodi.—The Natives are now perfectly quiet, and there have been no further incidents. At a magisterial enquiry into the outbreak last week the Police witnesses stated that the conduct of the native Askaris was excellent. They had been on continuous duty for eighteen hours and were being jeered and hooted at. The situation on March 16th was such that nothing else but firing could have stopped the rush by the tribesmen and the mob.

NAIROBI DISTURBANCES.

CONDUCT OF NATIVE TROOPS COMPLIMENTED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 22.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., March 22.

Nairobi.—Witnesses and magistrates in courts which are enquiring into the recent outbreak paid a tribute to conduct of native troops who maintained discipline despite great provocation.

U. S. COAL MINERS' STRIKE.

600,000 MEN AFFECTED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON Mar. 21.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., March 22.

Indianopolis.—Bituminous coal-miners have been called out in consequence of a dispute regarding the readjustment of wages.

Six hundred thousand men are affected.

IMPENDING COAL STRIKE IN U. S.

NINETY PER CENT OF MINERS FAVOUR STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 22.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., March 22.

Indianapolis.—The present ballot returns show that over ninety per cent of the miners are in favour of a strike. The strike order provides for complete suspension of coalmining, but it allows engineers and pumpmen to remain at work. The order urges all concerned to refrain from violence and intimidation.

Washington.—Government is considering plans to prevent disruption of the country's transport system through the strike.

THREATENED STRIKE IN MELBOURNE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 22.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., March 22.

Melbourne.—It is reported from Sydney that the seamens' and miners' unions propose to declare a strike rivalling the upheaval in 1917, as a measure of resistance to reduction of wages.

MAHATMA GANDHI.

REMOVED TO DHULIA.

MR. BANKER TO RATNAGIRI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, March 22.

Messrs Gandhi and Banker were removed from Sabarmati Jail at midnight on Monday last in a special train. The train consisted of two saloons one occupied by the traffic Superintendent and the Superintendent of Police asd the other by Messrs. Gandhi and Banker. There were two or three policemen in another carriage. The train started from Viragram and went to Sabarmati and from Sabarmati it again went to Viragram and came back to Sabarmati. At Ahmedabad it stopped for a few minutes. There were a few men of the station staff, but there was no police. The train was bound for Bombay and did not stop anywhere except at Bajwa Cabin for the change of engine. It is given out to-day that Mr. Gandhi is taken to Dhulia and Mr. Banker to Ratnagiri.

CHARKA PROPAGANDA

MARK OF RESPECT FOR LEADER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, March 21.

The Secretary of the Ladies Yarn Committee has sent the following telegram to Mrs. Gandhi, Satyagrah Ashram, Sabarmati:—

Mahatma's incarceration will hasten the advent of Swarajya. Our Committee in response to your message, resolved carrying *Charka* propaganda vigorously as a mark of profound respect for the great leader.

TREATMENT OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

"HAMDAM'S" APPEAL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, March 21.

The "Hamdam", an Urdu paper of Lucknow, reports that Maulvi Saidur Rahman scion of a noble taluqdar family of Baragaon, a near relative of Raja of Jahingarabad, recently convicted of sedition, has been transferred from Fyzabad to Benares jail where he is being treated as an ordinary criminal with hard labour. The paper appeals to his Excellency the Governor to consider sympathetically the respectable prisoner.

PATNA'S TRIBUTE TO MAHATMAJI.

News of Mahatma Gandhi's arrest reached Patna on 12th inst. and spread throughout the town like wild fire. Great excitement prevailed throghout the town. A mass meeting was held in the evening on the same day to explain the significance this important arrest, and control public feeling. Maulana FazluRahman, Editor "Al-adal" Patna, moved following resolution whicr was passed unanimously:—"This mass meeting of the citizens of Patna while respectfully congratulating Mahatmaji on his arrest and signal services to the country, assures him that in his absence the country shall carry on the programme of Non-violent Non-Co-operation with double energy and enthusiasm of what hitherto displayed."

"KESARI'S" COMMENT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, March 21.

The "Kesari" in its to-day's leading article, after comparing the cases against Mr. B. G. Tilak and Mr. Gandhi says that the bureaucracy was determined to crush all serious movements towards Swaraj, whether violent or non-violent.

THE MAHATMA.

HIS GREATEST CONTRIBUTION TO HUMANITY.

HIS SENTENCE--THE PEOPLE'S TEST.

THE MAHATMA'S ARREST.

A CONDEMNATION OF MONTAGU REFORMS

The two questions which made Mahatma Gandhi start Non-co-operation were the passing of the Rowlatt Act and the Khilafat. On these two questions, Government have at last been converted to the Mahatma's views. The Rowlatt Act was repealed the other day on the motion of the very Home Member who had introduced it. The despatch of the Government of India, the publication of which was the ostensible cause of Mr. Montagu's resignation, virtually accepted the Mahatma's demands as regards the Khilafat. In constitutionally-governed countries, the Opposition leader, whose policy on two such capital questions was accepted by Government, would as a matter of course be put in charge of the Government. A bureaucracy, however, can only imprison him. The arrest, prosecution and imprisonment of the Mahatma, I regard not as the outcome of the intention of any Governor but as the natural reaction of the bureaucratic system to any effective political pressure that is brought to bear upon it from the popular side. It accepts new ideas when it can no longer oppose them, but punishes their promulgator for daring to disturb its ego-centricity. As Sir John Gorst admitted many years ago, the Indian Government system cannot tolerate tall poppies. The Montagu reforms have not altered this one bit, and that, in my opinion, is their conclusive condemnation. The tallest of us must still bend, as Mr. Gokhale used to say, to its smallest exigencies. My objection to the system is not so much that it has failed in this or that branch of administration, but that in its total and inevitable incidence it condemns our soul to a stunted, sunless life.

The remedy, therefore, is a change of the system to complete responsible government. I am glad that the Mahatma's imprisonment has been taken calmly by the country, because in quietness is strength, and in quietness alone is there scope for deep thinking. The conversion of the present system into full responsible Government with the least delay and dislocation, can be carried out only on a definite plan steadily and persistently worked upon. Such a scheme is being drafted and will shortly be placed before the country, and I trust that it will meet with all the support it needs, and it needs a good deal. As for method, the aim being fully responsible government within the British Commonwealth, Non-Co-operation is obviously not an adequate one. The Non-Co-operation programme, indeed, has only an indirect and inferential bearing on the kind of work I am thinking of. We cannot do the work of two hands with one, and for this purpose, Non-Co-operation is like one who has voluntarily renounced the use of one of his limbs. We want the help of all Indians, and our scheme must be one to attract to itself the help of every Indian. As our purpose is to convert the present system into a full responsible one, we must study and understand thoroughly the working of that system, and the study that helps understanding is sympathetic study. We should take the system not merely at its weak but also and chiefly in its strong points. We should not ignore the good that it has done in our condemnation of the evil that it has wrought. I know that this attitude does not appeal and, indeed, is not possible to many ardent minds. I am the last to underrate the driving power of emotion. But this driving power comes only when the emotion by concentration is turned to motive, and not if it is allowed to dissipate in demonstrations. The vast pent-up emotion created by the Mahatma's prosecution should not be allowed to evaporate. It should be converted by hard thinking into the tremendous head of force it can become. Violence is not force. Effective strength always implies perfect non-violence. The Mahatma's greatest contribution to humanity is the application, which he has elaborated, of the grand principle of *Ahimsa* to the region of politics. Posterity will revere him as the teacher of this great gospel.

K. NATARAJAN.

GREAT GANDHIJI.

The Pride of Gujrat, the Hero of Africa, the Idol of India, the Pioneer of the N.C.O. movement, the Apostle of Non-violence, the Leader of India's Regeneration, and the Promoter of Peace and goodwill is now a guest of the Government of Bombay! A soul more religious and holy; a life more harmless and helpful; a leader more faithful and truthful; a humanitarian more simple and sincere this wide world cannot point out to-day! That the greatest man of the Word to-day cannot remain free in his own land, speaks volumes against the system under which we groan to-day! It indicates, that Conservatism and Reaction are having an upper-hand. Please note, that our khadi hits Manchester. It is Manchester, that is now on the war-path against India! Shall we help Manchester by buying her cloth? Shall we be true to Gandhiji or Mother Hind, if we neglect Charkha, if we discard Khadi and if we take to Bideshi? Pray note, that those of us who will falter in our duty; those who will go back on our pledges; will surely sadden Gandhiji, gladden the bureaucracy and delay the attainment of Swaraj. Our duty to-day is to preserve peace, promote peace, patronize charkha, put on khadi, remove untouchability and maintain by all means and at all times perfect non-violence. That is our duty to our country and to our dear, revered Gandhiji. May Heaven help us to discharge it faithfully and fearlessly; for ours is now the main responsibility to attain Swaraj for our dear country! Amen!

BURJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

IMPETUS TO SWADESHI.

SIR DINSHAW PETIT ON MAHATMA'S CONVICTION.

Sir D. M. Petit interviewed said:—

Q.—Do you think the arrest and prosecution of Mahatma Gandhi was a proper move on the part of Government at this time?

A.—No not after the Bardoli resolutions.

Q.—What do you think the effect of this prosecution will be on the public? Do you think it will be good?

A.—It will give a greater impetus to the use of Khaddar, and also to the Swadeshi movement.

Q.—Was it in the interest of the Government to have prosecuted and sentenced Mahatma Gandhi?

A.—I do not think so, at this stage, even in their own interest. They might have done it earlier.

THE PARTY OF SWARAJ.

THE COUNTRY'S ANSWER.

Mahatma Gandhi was arrested on a charge of sedition and has been sentenced to a long term of six years' simple imprisonment. The body of the saint-politician who led the religious movement of Non-co-operation for redressing the triple national wrongs of Khilafat, Punjab and Swarajya will remain locked up behind iron bars; but the spirit of the saint will pervade all the national activities throughout his period of incarceration in such a mute but eloquent way as to justify Sir J. D. Rees's warning in the House of Commons that Gandhi arrested will be more powerful than Gandhi free. Our leader was out to spiritualize politics. By his matchless speeches and writings, breathing of 'ahimsa' or non-violence, love, service and sacrifice and worded in simple but masterly language, he incessantly preached his lofty gospel of freedom; these have been analyzed and dissected by fault-finders who have detected therein inconsistencies and have therefore missed and misunderstood the manly message of the man. Such has always been the fate of the great personalities of the world; yet notwithstanding his being misunderstood, his so-called "political lunacy" within the short span of a year and a half he has been instrumental in generating within the hearts of millions of his countrymen and countrywomen a wonderful political consciousness. Gandhiji's instilling the serum of "New Jivan' or new life in the veins of his people has fired the sacred flame of their patriotism in such a telling way that the old and the young, the prince and the peasant, the learned and the ignorant, the forward and the backward, the classes and the masses, men, women and children all have taken up in right earnest the serious struggle to put their common house in order, morally, socially and politically, so as to be the fit winners of the promised land of Swarajya. Gandhiji by his simple and saintly public and private life, by his selflessness, his sincerity and his soul-force has wrought within an incredibly short period a miraculous transformation in the hearts of the people—a task which has not been achieved by any other Indian throughout the history of this great country. The Indian world, with one voice, will still cherish his memory and keep it ever-green by their ceaseless efforts to win the freedom of their mother-land. May I just remind the British Government and the British people, in this connection not to forget the crucifixion of the gentle Jesus? If they draw proper lessons from this great historic event, in right time, I am sure it will not be long before they rectify this great national wrong and injustice. If they do not, they should rest assured that the eyes of all Indians have been opened and that they have set their hearts firmly to achieve the national freedom of their country and they will not rest content till their goal is finally secured. The Mahatmaji has cast the die.

Dearer Freedom's rugged service
Than the pastime of the slave,
Better is the storm above it than the
quiet of the grave.

He has also unerringly with clear foresight pointed out the minor, the major and the master keys which will open wide the gates of the Temple of Freedom. If the nation gratefully wishes to recompense him for his invaluable services, it should with one mind, heart and soul sacrifice its all to achieve the Mahatmaji's mission. The Mahatmaji has taken upon himself the burden of his nation's sins and shortcomings and thereby he has not only exalted humanity, but also the grandeur of which the Indian nature is susceptible. He has thus accepted the fate of martyrs. Well has it been said that "By the blood of its martyrs in science, literature, art, politics, as well as religion, the world truly

(Continued on next page.)

NEW POSTAL RATES.

ADVALOREM POSTAGE TO BE INTRODUCED.

ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 22.

A very heavy list appeared in the order paper when the Legislative Assembly met again this morning. The business consisted under consideration of the election of members to the public Accounts Committee, the Standing Finance Committee, motion for passage of the bill to repeal the Press Act and lastly discussion on Mr. Samarath's resolution, appreciating Mr. Montagu's policy being the only policy which wise statesmanship dictated in the best interests of Europe.

On the motion of Sir Malcolm Hailey, the House gave precedence to discussion of the undisposed portions of the Finance Bill, over every other business.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy represented that as a deputation of the members of the Assembly and the Council of State and Indian South African delegates were on H. E. the Viceroy at 5 p.m. this evening in order to represent the Indian situation in South Africa, the President may kindly adjourn the House in order to allow the members to wait on His Excellency.

The President said it rested with the House that if it wanted to adjourn early, it should expedite its business.

Schedule 2 of the Finance Bill, containing new proposals for raising of postages, was then taken up.

SEVERAL AMENDMENTS.

Several amendments were brought forward regarding postal charges. The Government proposals are to raise the minimum cost of letters to one anna and to double the cost of the post card. Although some members deprecated the increase in postal rates which would severally effect the poor, the House generally favoured the proposed increase. The main point of contention however arose on the motion of Mr. Lindsay who agreeing to all other proposals of Government urged that the letters in embossed envelopes should cost 6 annas for weight not exceeding half a tola.

Mr. Rangachariar and other non-officials supported the amendment. They pointed out that Government loss over the Post and Telegraph Department was only ninety lakhs of rupees, while the new postal rates were expected to bring in an additional 160 lakhs. Government was not justified in using postal profits for general revenues. The adoption of Mr. Lindsay's proposal then they argued would bring in about 120 lakhs which was still more than the deficit in the Post and Telegraph Department.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT RUN AT A LOSS!

The Hon. Mr. Sarma pointed out that postal department, was being run at an actual loss of 170 lakhs. In the combined department of post and telegraph the profit of 80 lakhs under telegraph was consumed by the postal department and there was in spite of that a loss of 90 lakhs. In order that this department be run on a commercial basis they must sanction the increased rates which were expected only just to cover the loss in the department. Moreover very much had still to be done in order to extend the postal service to various rural areas which were now without it.

Sir Malcolm Hailey took strong objection to the argument that the profits of the Telegraph Department be utilised for covering the deficits of the sister department. Would the House agree to make profits over irrigation pay a cess over to railways because for administrative convenience the two services were combined and run by one department. The House must agree that each department should meet its expenditure independent of any other department. While the Government did not hope to get any help to the general Exchequer from postal revenues, he pointed out that Japan, Canada and other countries were making large profits out of this service. He further informed the House that increase in the expense of this service to the extent of rupees 131 lakhs was due to increase in pay of the subordinate establishment.

"NOT A BURDEN ON THE POOR."

Mr. Clarke Director-General Posts and Telegraphs in an eloquent and convincing speech justified Government proposals. He showed how postal rates were lowest in India, for instance in England the cost of a post card which was carried over far less distance was considerably more than in India. He pointed out that in spite of the increased rates last year about ninety per cent. of letters posted were those with half anna stamps. The reasons was obvious. The community changes its stationary so as to adjust itself to the law to its advantage. The effect of the acceptance of Mr. Lindsay's suggestion would be a considerable fall in the expected revenue and the Postal Department would be run at a loss. More over the cost of embossed envelopes was one-sixth of its face value and of the post card as one-tenth of its face value. If both these were placed at the same footing there would be very heavy fall in the revenue over post cards, because naturally between the two, the public would give preference to envelopes. There was another reason why Government was anxious that the Assembly should sanction its proposal. A good deal of improvement in the service had to be effected. They had before them a Big building programme. If additional money was not sanctioned there would be a break in the extension of rural areas of much needed activities of the postal service. Finally Mr. Clarke disposed of the plea on behalf of the poor who were supposed to be effected by the high rate. He said 250 million people of this country never write letters and the poor who wrote seldom could not very much feel the increase.

NEW POSTAL RATES PASSED.

Mr. Spence said that although he pledged his new party of European members to supporter. Lindsay, he had after hearing the Government members changed his mind and would vote with the Government. He also asked Mr. Lindsay to withdraw his amendment. Sir Vithaldas Thakersey and Mr. H. Vishindas followed in the same strain and supported Government proposals. The result was that the tide having been thus turned all amendments were rejected and the second schedule containing Government proposals for new postal rates was passed without any amendments. Schedule number three containing new rates of income-tax and Super-tax was also passed without any amendment.

The House then came back to consideration of the peraemble and clause one of the Finance Bill.

Mr. Rangachariar attempted to place clause two permanently on the statute book. The effect of this proposal would have been that without the sanction of the Assembly the salt tax could not be raised above Rs. 1-4 per maund.

The Finance Member showed that constitionally the proposal was impossible because it took away from the Governor-General the power of raising the rate by notification. The proposal was then put and rejected.

The house at this stage adjourned for lunch.

SHIPBUILDING DISPUTE

FURTHER DEVELOPMENT

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON Mar. 21

Recd. 1-30 p.m., March 22.

The dispute in the shipbuilding industry, with regard to the bonus cut, has reached a further development owing to the employers deciding to put into operation their latest offer, namely, the reduction of half a guinea weekly, from March 29th with an additional six shillings weekly, from April 27th.

COTTON TRADE SLUMP

FURTHER EFFECTS REVEALED

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON Mar. 21.

Recd. 11-30 a.m. Mar. 22.

Further effects of the Cotton Trade slump were revealed at the meetings of creditors of Messrs. Rose Hewitt and Company, cotton manufacturers, and Messrs. Thomas Dixon and Company, Ltd., of Manchester, showing deficiencies of £186,666 sterling respectively.

GENOA CONFERENCE.

OGVT. POLICY TO BE ANNOUNCED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 21.

Recd. 11 a.m., Mar. 22.

In the House of Commons, at question time, Mr. Chamberlain announced that the Genoa Conference would be held on the 10th of April as arranged. Mr. Lloyd George, Marquess Curzon and Sir Robert Horne would represent Great Britain. He added that Mr. Lloyd George would return to the House on April 3rd and would take the opinion of the House on the Government's policy at Genoa. The Government's motion on the Conference would clearly raise the question of confidence, for it would be impossible to ask Mr. Lloyd George to go to Genoa if there existed any doubt as to his authority.

JAMSHEDI NAOROZ IN LONDON

BOMBAY RIOTS RECALLED!

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 22.

Recd. 11-30 p.m. March. 22.

London.—Sir Muncherjee Bhownaggree presided over the Jamshedji Naoroz banquet yesterday by the Parsee Association of Europe at Ritz Hotel to distinguished company.

On behalf of the Association, Sir M. Bhownaggee presented to Sir Dhunjibhoy and Lady Bomanji an engrossed resolution on the assistance which they had rendered to Parsees during the riots in Bombay in November and congratulations on the knighthood.

Sir M. Bhownaggree said that unprovoked attacks on Parsees shewed the danger of letting loose the full fury of mobs. Sir Bomanji had rendered assistance not only to Parsees but to the Imperial Government in collecting a party of helpers and in defending the community.

Field Marshal Earl Haig pronounced a tribute upon Sir Bomanji's most valuable services in Bombay in helping to equip and send out Indians to South Africa and for the Great War as well. He had also shewn great patriotic philanthropy.

Lady Bomanji, replying on behalf of herself and her husband, emphasised that they had only done their duty. She hoped that in future they might be able in some degree to deserve such generous expressions.

LABOUR NATIONAL COUNCIL

APPOINTS DEPUTATION TO INTERVIEW SIR A. SMITH

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 21.

Recd. 11-15 p.m., March 22.

As an outcome of Sir Allan Smith's views which he expressed at yesterday's lookout debate in the House of Commons, the Labour National Council met to-day, and, after one hour's discussion, appointed an influential deputation to interview Sir Allan Smith with a view to ascertaining more precisely what his statement was intended to convey.

MR. MONTAGU'S RESIGNATION

LORD RONALDSHAY CLEARS "WRONG INTERPRETATION"

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 21.

Replying to the deputation from the Bengal Moslem Federation to-day, Lord Ronaldshay said "Let me add a word to guard against the possibility of a wrong interpretation being placed upon the recent resignation of the Secretary of State. His resignation had not been due to the nature of representation made by the Government of India on behalf of Mahomedans of this country and it must not be regarded as indicating hostility on the part of the British Government towards Moslem aspirations. The resignation was due solely to what must be regarded as an unfortunate error of judgment on the part of the Secretary of State in authorising the publication of a confidential document referring to a matter of international concern on the eve of the meeting of the representatives of the chief nations concerned, convened for the purpose of embarking upon highly delicate negotiations which the matter demands. It is my earnest hope that these negotiations may still be successful and that before long we may all be in a position to rejoice at the happy termination of a state of affairs which has been the cause of so much grave anxiety.

PUNJAB COUNCIL AND MR. MONTAGU.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, March 21.

At the Punjab Council to-day, Hon. Mr. Fazli Hussain, Education Minister, moved a resolution recommending to the Government to convey to Mr. Montagu its profound regret at his resignation and its appreciation of valuable services rendered by him in helping India to achieve self-government and in securing for her an honourable position in the comity of nations.

Mian Shah Nawaz moved an amendment referring to Mr. Montagu's services to the cause of Islam. The amended resolution was passed by the Council.

LANCASHIRE FURIOUS!

IS FISCAL INDENCENCE TO BE SACRIPIED?

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, March 21.

It now transpires there was very much more than what appeared on the surface behind Mr. Rhodes' suggestion, Sir Montagu Webb's support and Rao Bahadur Rangachariar's acquiescence yesterday. You will remember Lancashire made no secret of its jubilation at the prospect of extra excise duty. It strengthened our suspicion but Government representatives not only denied but would brook no such suggestion that they were inspired or influenced by fear, favour or any other consideration of Lancashire.

LANCASHIRE FURIOUS.

In the mean time the storm of disapproval which arose in the country travelled to Lancashire. They became nervous nay furious. We thought the floor of the House of Commons was the only please where they could pour forth their wrath against India for her refusal to play second fiddle to Lancashire. But we were mistaken. They can dictate to the head of this subordinate branch of the British Government even its fiscal policy. This was fairly clear from the questions put in the House of Commons the other day. But it is made as clear as day light by, I shall not say at this stage what—I shall merely say, by the events yesterday the position is this.

A CLEAR CUT ISSUE.

The house had thrown out the proposal of enhancing the cotton excise duty from 3½ to 7½ per cent. Therefore, it must not also enhance import duty from 11 to 15 per cent. But if it persists in doing so then the Viceroy may be asked by the superior branch of the British Government to exercise his power to vete. If he refuses he must go. Therefore our friends on the treasury benches are said to have been straining their every nerve to lure the house to-day into the position stated by Mr. Rhodes and Sir Montagu Webb yesterday. There are said to have been private conferences between Government members and the so-called whips of the Democratic and National parties. They seem to have been won over Dr. Gour, the firebrand of the Democratic party, Rao Bahadur Rangachariar has also acquiesced Professor Shahani who is one of the backbones of that part had refused to succumb. The "National" party of course, have spontaneous sympathy and loyalty for Lord Reading and his Government. They, therefore, are going to urge the house to-day on such flimsy grounds as equity and what not, to let Lancashire piece-goods rode.

IS FISCAL INDEPENDENCE GOING TO BE SURRENDERED.

The question is an acid test of the Democratic party, which I am afraid is already broken down on this question, and of the house and country. The question of questions is "Is India going to surrender its fiscal independence and policy to Lancashire threats. Is she going to surrender fundamental principles and rights of her fiscal independence on the ground of expediency" Lord Reading's resignation would no doubt be a misfortune if it comes. But the question is, should the Assembly and country purchase his viceroyalty by surrendering fiscal independence to-day and may be whatever other independence it has to-morrow. Let the country answer it. The Assembly vote to-day will determine its answer.

The "Madras Mail" says it is understood that Mr. A. R. Knapp, Commissioner of Malabar, will succeed Sir Lionel Davidson on the Madras Executive Council when the latter goes on long leave at the end of this month preparatory to retirement.—(A. P.).

THE MAHATMA

(Continued from previous page.)

lives." Our leader has advised all his followers not to seek imprisonment by following in his footsteps but has asked all his countrymen and country-women to keep themselves religiously busy every moment of their lives in national reconstruction work so that in the country, all political parties may merge themselves in a single party-the party of Swarajya—and people of all races and creeds may feel perfectly safe to follow their avocations peacefully. May his wish be followed in spirit and in letter by all in an absolutely non-violent spirit of perfect love and brotherhood. Our national self-respect has been deeply wounded and it is by obeying strictly Gandhiji's injunctions that we can wipe out completely this national insult. If we do this, I am optimistic enough in thinking that the Almighty will not allow the great army of imprisoned patriots to remain long within the prison walls but within a short time will make all of them come out of goals under the leadership of the great Gandhiji, singing the national song-Bande Mataram-amidst the hallelujahs of the citizens of a free India. May God grant wisdom to all to play their part well in this eventful period in our country's annals is my earnest prayer on this day of our supreme national trial. The heart is heavy; but the hope therein is eternal.

B. N. MOTIVALA.

MAHATMA'S CONVICTION.

THE TEST

The "Hindu" writes:—

"It was perhaps in the fitness of things that the culminating point of the divorce between Law and Justice should be reached in the trial and conviction of India's greatest man. It is difficult to read unmoved the account of this unforgettable trial, recalling as it does another "trial" in which another great man suffered for the redemption of humanity. It certainly is a grim tragedy that than earlier sacrifice should have been so vain as to make the later one possible and it is the duty and the privilege of every patriotic Indian to see to it that this fresh crucifixion shall not pass into the limbo of futile martyrdoms Concerning the trial itself little need be said. Caiaphas triumphed again and before his clamour Justice had to hide her head in shame. The Law has been vindicated even as was the law of the Levites and Pharisees. Nobody was in doubt as to the result for in the present state of the law, arrest spells inevitable conviction. So comprehensive are the sections of the Penal Code, that there is no form of political activity however innocent in its methods, however, lofty in its aims, that can hope to escape through the close-meshed net of the law, if it pleases the bureaucracy to take offence thereat. The Mahatma was therefore right in pleading guilty to the charge of disaffection. Undoubtedly his teachings and the movement he inaugurated tended to promote disaffection to the Government by law established. So, we take leave to say, does every single criticism that has been levelled at the Government, and if the Mahatma sinned against the law, so has every Indian of whatever shade of political opinion who has exercised his right of free speech. In fact, creating disaffection is the only path of progress. We know fine distinctions have been drawn between criticism of individual acts of Government and bringing the Government into contempt as a whole but a constant stream of criticism is as destructive of prestige as a frontal attack. In any case as the Judge was careful to expain "disaffection" had been interpreted by the Bombay High Court as meaning political alienation or disrespect. That Mr. Gandhi and his movement have been guilty of "political alienation" and have been remarkably successful at it cannot be gainsaid and the trial consequently resolved itself into a travesty of legal formalities. As the Mahatma pointed out "Section 124-A, is perhaps the prince among the political sections of the Indian Penal Code designed to suppress the liberty of the citizen. Affection cannot be manufactured or regulated by law. If one has no affection for a person or a thing one should be free to give the fullest expression to his disaffection so long as he does not contemplate to promote or incite to violence." We repeat that Mr. Gandhi was right in pleading guilty because true to his principle of non-resistance to evil he felt he ought not to try to evade the clutches of a thoroughly bad law. He was equally right in insisting that the Judge had no option but to convict him. So far we have no reasonable ground of complaint or distress. When, however, Mr. Gandhi invited the maximum sentence possible it is inconceivable that he may be misunderstood to have acted in a spirit of bravado. To associate anything theatrical with Mr. Gandhi is so grotesque that we need have no be afraid that any of his followers should so mistake him but India has enemies and they will lose no opportunity of making capital out of anything. We must therefore explain that he was not tempting the Judge to do his worst but suggesting that the object of the arrest and trial would not be completely fulfilled unless he was kept out of harm's way for as long a time as possible. Section 124-A is a legalised form of "lettre de cachet" and it has always been used as such. It is the most powerful political weapon in the armoury of the bureaucracy and its use is always dictated by political considerations. It is not a question, when it comes into play, of preserving law and order or of carrying on the ordinary functions of Government. When criticism becomes embarrassing, when public opinion is strongly charged with feeling, when the bureaucracy feels its defences are in danger, then it falls back upon Section 124-A and smiles happily as it sits tight upon the too obtrusive safety-valve. It is in other words the main instrument in political repression and though latterly ingenuity has unearthed and forged other weapons out of the security sections it remains, in Mr. Gandhi's words, the prince among the instruments of political repression. Naturally when it is used it must be used for an adequately worthy object and must be used with sufficient weight. To crush a butterfly on the wheel is, from the point of view of the executioner uneconomic. One can understand Mr. Gandhi's suggestion therefore that a light sentence would not serve the bureaucracy's turn or do credit to the dignity of the weapon employed. And the Judge correctly appreciated that point of view. He was dispensing not Justice but Section 124-A. and that Section is the bureaucracy's Hindenburg line. It was natural therefore, since there is no scale of values by which to adjudge the seriousness of political offences that he should be guided by the necessities of the bureaucracy. Six years would appear to most people a savage sentence. We believe Lord Morley protested with characteristic vigour against "monstrous sentences" for political offences, but times have changed and we dare say even people who protested vigorously against a certain three months' internment will contemplate with equanimity the incarceration of the Mahatma for six long years. That the Judge was guided by political considerations in the determination of the sentence is shown by the manner in which, in an attempt to be sympathetic, he gave an insight into his mental processes. Mr. Tilak had been sentenced to six years; so Mr. Gandhi could not complain if he received a similar sentence. And he added significantly "if the course of events in India should make it possible to reduce the period and release you no one will be better pleased than I." To put it in other words "you have made a nuisance of yourselves to the bureaucracy. You will therefore be put away till the bureaucracy thinks it safe to release you." That is at any rate plain speech and it ought to dispel any lingering illusions as to the nature of the rights and liberties we enjoy under the dispensation of the bureaucracy. We live in hope however that the release of Mr. Gandhi may not for long be left to the choice of the bureaucrat. We need not conceal from ourselves that the incarceration of Mr Gandhi is a severe blow to the movement. His wise guidance and popularity are assets it will not be easy to replace. We have this consolation however that it is far severer blow to the Government. It will rally Indian opinion as nothing else can.

The trial, conviction and the sentence of six year's imprisonment for sedition on Mahatma Gandhi marks an important landmark in the policy of repression which the British Government has set on foot in this country. It is the culmination of the series of arrests, prosecutions and convictions of political leaders and their followers which have been going on in the vain endeavour to stifle and to suppress a national movement of unprecedented volume and intensity. The struggle between the Government and the people has become so acute and critical that the former has nerved itself to use all the offensive weapons in its armoury to crush the national spirit. In employing all its resources against the movement, and in incarcerating for a long period a man of stainless purity of character, of lofty aims and ideals of conduct, and of impulses inspired by universal benevolence and deep humility, the Government has thrown to the winds all ethical considerations in its action. The trial has revealed once more to the motherland and its people that in Mahatma Gandhi it has a reserve force of unsurpassable moral grandeur, a man of noble fortitude and unflinching courage and a patriot of the highest order. The statement along with the preliminary speech which he made in the court as an accused person puts in the shortest compass with rare force and lucidity the evils of the present system of Government, and the successive stages, through which in his life's work he passed from being a warm co-operator with the British into an apostle of the doctrine of Non-Co-operation. It is a simple, vigorous and sublime presentment of the present political situation which must open the eyes of all mankind to the purblind policy of the British Government in India.

We have therefore immediately ahead of us the supreme test. If the Mahatma's imprisonment leads either to the collapse of the movement or to aberrations in the direction of violence, then is the Government justified of its action. If however, as we firmly believe, the movement is too deep-rooted to be scotched even by silencing its leader, the bureaucracy's attempt would be as successful as that of Mrs. Partington in her fight with the Atlantic. It is up to the Indian people to justify by action faith that is in them."

PEEL TURF CASE.

INTERESTING POINT OF LAW RAISED

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 21.

Recd. 11-15 p.m., March 22.

As an instance of further repercussion of the Peel turf case, the question of doctrine by coercion was also raised in the House of Lords to-day, where Lord Birkenhead advocated caution and announced his intention to establish a small expert advisory committee to deal with the subject.

CABLE ITEMS

Berlin.—The police have discovered wireless installation copies of secret codes and other documents in the house of the Communist leader, Lather, who has disappeared. A member of the Municipal Council has been arrested.

Paris.—A Chinaman fired four bullets from a revolver at the Chinese Minister to France, Tshenlih while the latter was in a motor car. The Minister was uninjured, but a Chinese engineer, who was accompanying him, was wounded in the head. The assailant was arrested.

Lord Curzon received the Afghan Minister, on Tuesday.

Rome.—The King has telegraphed his congratulations to King Fuad, recalling ancient ties of Italo-Egyptian friendship and conferred on him the order of the Annunciation.

DISCREDITABLE VICE.

CHINESE SYSTEM OF CHILD ADOPTION

TO BE DISALLOWED IN HONGKONG.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 21.

Recd. 4 p.m., March 22.

The question of Muitsai or the Chinese system of child adoption, which has been the subject of agitation in Britain on the ground it involved slavery and was a vice discreditable to the British Colony like Hongkong, was again raised in the House of Commons to-day and elicited announcement from Mr. Churchill that he had directed the issue of a proclamation in Hongkong intimating the Muitsai in future would not be recognised in Hongkong. Mr. Churchil added that it was obviously impossible to alter the old custom at a moment's notice, but he had informed the Governor of Hongkong that he expected a change to be effected within a year. (Cheers).

BETTING DEBTS PAID BY CHEQUE.

Mr. Shortt said in the Commons he would not oppose the agreed Bill for the removal of present condition under which people could recover betting debts paid by cheque.

Arising out of the Peel turf case, Lady Astor introduced a Bill amending the law in regard to the presumption of coercion in offences by married women.

CHILD-SLAVERY IN CHINA.

ATTEMPTS AT ERADICATION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 22.

Recd. 11-30 p.m. March 22.

The persistence which has characterised the efforts of the members of the House of Commons to secure the abolition in Hongkong of the Chinese system of Huitsai, under which Chinese girls are sold into slavery, was rewarded yesterday evening when Mr. Churchill announced in the House of Commons that the Governor was drawing up a scheme for eradicating the system, Mr. Churchill had requested the Governor to carry out the change within one year.

BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS FOR 11 MONTHS

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON Mar. 21.

Recd. 1-30 p.m., March 22.

Mr. Mitchell Thompson informed the House of Commons that two million 800,000 sterlings worth of goods were imported from Russia, including Siberia, to Great Britain, during the eleven months in which the Anglo-Russian Trade Agreement had been in operation. He added there was nothing to indicate that portions of these goods originated from the Baltic States or non-Russian countries.

2¼ million sterling worth of the United Kingdom produce and manufactures 1,300,000 sterling worth of foreign goods had been sent to Russia. This was exclusive of the British exports to Russia via foreign countries.

THE PROBLEM OF RUSSIA

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 21.

Recd. 11 a.m., Mar 22.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" says that the Allied experts were deliberating on the Genoa programme in London yesterday. They considered the British proposal that the existing Russian debts should be paid by a new series of bonds issued by the Soviet Government and not bearing interest for the first five years. It is stated that there is every reason to believe that the plan will meet with the approval of Russia.

BALTIC STATES CONFERENCE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 21.

Recd. noon, March 22.

Riga.—The Soviet has called a Conference of the Baltic States at Riga while the delegates are *en route* to Genoa to discuss a joint programme for the Genoa Conference

ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL CO AND GOVT HOLDING

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON Mar. 21.

Recd. 11-30 a.m. Mar. 22.

Replying to Lieut.-Col. Walter Guinness in the House of Commons, Sir Robert Horne said that under its agreement with the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, Government was entitled at any time to sell their holding of five million shares in the Company. The nomination of ex-officio Directors with the right of veto would not lapse if Government sold the whole or part of its holding unless the Company's articles of Association were altered. Asked whether Government had considered the question of Lieut.-Col. Guinness which this realising the very large profit investment now showed, replied that there was Sir Robert Horne replied that there was no question of such a decision at present.

ANOTHER SOCIALIST REPUBLIC.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 22.

Recd. noon, March 22.

Reval.—The Soviet representatives state that it has been decided to establish a Socialist republic in Yakutsk.

ADMINISTERING JUSTICE.

ILLEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

LALAJI'S STATEMENT.

The "Tribune" publishes the following:

It will be remembered that Lala Lajpat Rai made no statement, written or oral, in the second case against him in which he has just been convicted. He has, however, issued a statement to his countrymen with the object, as he states, not of proving his innocence nor of asking for mercy or even sympathy, but of proving how ignorant of law certain law officers of the Crown and Magistrates are in the Punjab and how forms of law are sometimes used for political purposes. Lalaji begins by referring to the possible contention that the non-cooperators having refused to recognise the authority of this Government and its courts are outlaws and are not entitled to any rights and privileges under the law and from the courts. This contention, he says, would be very weighty if the Government were to say so. In this latter case he would have no complaint. His complaint is that officers of Government pretend to proceed in accordance with law and yet disregard it and proceed high-handedly. After pointing out the grave danger to the liberty of the subject involved in this procedure, Lalaji continues:—

In illustration of these remarks I propose to give in detail the facts relating to my arrest trials, convictions and treatment in jail, as I find that some of these have not been reported or have not received that attention which they deserve. At one time I contemplated filing this in Court as a written statement, but seeing the demeanour of the Magistrate I have decided not to do so and let him and the law officers of the Crown have their own way.

BOTH ARRESTS ILLEGAL.

Within the last 3 months I have been twice arrested and according to my view of the law both the arrests were illegal. The first time I was arrested on the 3rd of December, 1921, along with three other members of the Provincial Congress Committee, because I had attended and taken part in a meeting which the Deputy Commissioner of Lahore had prohibited under the Act for the Prevention of Seditious Meetings, and because we had refused to disperse when ordered to so. In connection with this arrest, the following facts may be noted:—

(1) That after we had been arrested and removed, the meeting was continued and the Superintendent of Police, Lahore, used *"force"* in dispersing it.

(2) That the persons arrested were (1) myself, President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee; (2) Pandit K. Santanam, Central Secretary of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee; (3) Doctor Gopi Chand, Secretary of the City Congress Committee; and (4) Malik Lal Khan, one of the Secretaries of the Central Khilafat Committee, Punjab. Now, while the arrest of myself and that of Pandit K. Santanam were perfectly intelligible as of persons responsible for having convened the meeting, it has not been explained why, of all persons present at the meeting, only Nos. 3 and 4 were selected for the honour of arrest. In the meeting were present other secretaries of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, the members of its Council, the members of its Working Committee and several people who were known to the Government as those who "habitually made inflammatory speeches" and were "agitators" and "disturbers of public peace" and who certainly occupied a much more prominent position in the political life of the province than poor Dr. Gopi Chand. Dr. Gopi Chand is neither a speaker nor a writer. He has never been out of Lahore on any political errand. He made no speech in the presence of the District Magistrate nor took any prominent part in the meeting, except being present there, and recording his vote in favour of the resolution passed. Was he selected because he had made himself obnoxious to the District Magistrate by opposing him in the Municipal Committee? In his evidence in the case, the District Magistrate stated that Dr. Gopi Chand knew him to be the District Magistrate, "because he was a member of the Municipal Committee." Does that fact explain why he was picked out for arrest Was it to cut short his activities in connection with the Municipality

A SURPRISE.

(3) That the arrests were made at about 2-10 p.m. We were taken to the Government Telegraph Office where the military and armed police were in attendance. A Magistrate had also been called in. Sitting in the verandah of Telegraph Office, admission to which had been denied to our relatives and to the reporters, we could see that some consultations were going on, which lasted for about 2 hours. The Magistrate, who afterwards tried us, was all the time present in the premises, and for aught we know, might have taken part in the consultation. At about 4 o'clock, we were presented before the Magistrate who informed us that we were charged under Section 145, Indian Penal Code, and could go out on bail. The charge under Section 145, Indian Penal Code, came to us as a surprise. So far the District Magistrate had been acting under the Seditious Meetings Act, and now, all of a sudden, he changed front and instead of proceeding under the latter Act, charged us with an offence under the Indian Penal Code. The Magistrate granted a remand up to the 7th. This was pre-eminently a case in which no remand was necessary or proper. The District Magistrate had proceeded under the Seditious Meetings Act. He had arrested us personally, and if the Act applied, we were guilty. The case could be disposed of in about an hour's time. But on the 7th of December, we were taken to the Court and on this day again another remand was sanctioned. Evidently the authorities were not yet quite sure of their law, and time was needed to hunt up the law in connection with the case. The District Magistrate and the trying Magistrate and the police were not sure if they had got hold of a right section of the Criminal Law to charge us with. So we were locked up in jail and the business of hunting up the law proceeded. On the 12th December, as soon as we entered the Court-room, we were told that a complaint under Section 6 of Act 10 of 1911 had been put in by the District Magistrate as complainant. The Magistrate intimated that he would first proceed with that complaint, although this was a summons case and the other a warrant case. To my mind it is clear that all this had been done after consultation between the law officers of the Crown, the District Magistrate and possibly the trying Magistrate. The prosecution thus took 9 days to make up their mind as to the law applicable to the case, and as they were not prepared to take any chances, they decided to have two strings to their bow, so that the Magistrate could give heavy sentences.

(4) That on the 16th the venue was shifted to the jail and we were practically tried in camera. In the meantime Pandit Santanam's brother who had come all the way from Madras and had been refused admission besides being treated most rudely by the Magistrate, represented matter to the High Court Bar Association, and the latter to the Chief Justice who interceded and pointed out to the Magistrate that it was irregular to hold trials in jails and to refuse admission to the friends and relatives of the accused. The District Magistrate again interfered and probably at his insistence the Chief Justice eventually agreed to the trial being continued in jail provided about 40 to 50 persons were allowed to attend the trial. So in this matter the District Magistrate and the trying Magistrate had to eat the humble pie.

FORMAL RELEASE.

(5) That the prosecution closed their case on the 19th of December. I filed my written statement on the 21st. Arguments were heard on the 22nd and judgment reserved for the 4th of January. It was, however, not delivered until the 7th. We were convicted on both counts and I was awarded one year's rigorous imprisonment under Section 145, and six months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 500 fine under the other. The Local Government lost no time in remitting the sentence passed under Section 145 of the Indian Penal Code. The sentence under the other count was also remitted under Section 104 of the Criminal Procedure Code on the 30th January. It was also announced by a communique that the meetings of the kind for which we had been punished did not come under the Seditious Meetings Act. We were all released, I only formally.

Thus four subjects of His Majesty were arrested, prosecuted, convicted and kept in jail for full 59 days before the Punjab Government found that all this was illegal and *ultra vires*.

The questions that arise here are:—

(a) Was the Punjab Government a party to these arrests and prosecutions? Did they authorise or approve of them?

(b) If so, did they consult their law officers before sanctioning these proceedings?

(c) If they did, and the latter approved of these prosecutions, why did they so hastily remit the sentence under Section 145, Indian Penal Code? Was this remission an act of clemency or because they found that the conviction was illegal? If the latter, why did they not instruct the Government Advocate to withdraw the case before it reached the stage of judgment? If it was only an act of clemency, why was it not stated in the communique?

(d) If they did not consult their law officers, who was responsible for this commission? the Government or the District Magistrate?

(e) If the District Magistrate, what steps have the Government taken to express their displeasure at this clossal ignorance of law on the part of the District Magistrate, and the trying Magistrate?

(f) What have they done to compensate the accused for all this illegal detention with its attendant trouble, worry and expense?

(g) What steps have the Government taken to apologise and compensate those against whom force was used on the 3rd of December while dispersing the meeting of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee?

Under (d) we find that the Magistrate who convicted us has been promoted and the District Magistrate is still in charge of the Lahore District.

Under (e), I was re-arrested within only five minutes of my release on charges based on the same document which was the basis of my previous conviction under Section 145, Indian Penal Code. It should be understood that technically both these convictions stand and can be used against the accused whenever the Government chooses to do so.

RE-ARRESTS.

Now as to the re-arrests. It was after midnight on the 30th of January that I was awakened, taken to the Superintendent's office and released. As soon as I stepped outside, I was arrested under the following warrant:—

Whereas L. Lajpat Rai stands charged with offence under *Section 7 Act X of* 1911 and *Section 17 act XIV of* 1908, you are hereby directed to arrest him and to produce him before me at the Central Jail on the 31st January.

31-1-22.

(Sd.) M. L. FERRAR,
District Magistrate,
Lahore.

The endorsement on it by the officer who arrested me is as follows:—

Orders complied with and L. Lajpat Rai handed over to Superintendent, Central Jail, with order of District Magistrate.

31-1-22.

(Sd.) W. G. CLARKE,
D. Addl. Supdt. Police.

S. S. Police,

D. M. will require prisoner at 3-30 in the gateway of the Central Jail.

(Sd.) E. G. GREGSON,
31-1-22.

Court Inspector,

Please comply,

(Sd.) W. G. Clarke, S. S. P

Complited with

(Sd.) Devi Dass,
Court Inspector,
31-1-22.

Out of these two offences, one was a summons case and bailable. The other would also be a summons case and bailable if the offence was under clause (1), Section 17, Act 14 of 1908, but the warrant conveniently omitted to mention the clause. On the 31st I was produced before the District Magistrate and he sanctioned a remand under section 167, Criminal Procedure Code which again is obviously not applicable to the case. He did not ask me if I wanted to be let out on bail. On the 31st when I asked the District Magistrate what were the charges against me, he only mentioned the sections stated in the warrant. In reply to my enquiry as to the clause of section 17 of Act 14 of 1908, the District Magistrate said he could not say, but the Court Inspector mentioned clause (2).

Section 167, Criminal Procedure Code had no application because the case had been started at the instance of, and by the District Magistrate himself. After the remand had been sanctioned, the Police recorded the first report under section 154 of the Criminal Procedure Code (See column 1 of the first report and the concluding remarks) in order to legalise the proceedings under section 167. No remand was needed as the prosecution relied on my manifesto,

The case for the prosecution was closed on the 7th, and the 13th was fixed for my written statement On the 13th, I said, I did not want to file a written statement. The Court charged me under Section 117 I. P. C.—Section 17 (1) of Act 14 of 1908. The charge reads are follows:—

"That you, on or about the 3rd day of December, 1921, at Lahore, did issue a manufesto as President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, which manifesto was published in the "Tribune" of the 6th December, 1921, in which manifesto you exhorted every Congress member, who was not afraid of the consequences, to enrol himself in the National Volunteer Association which Volunteer Association had been declared to unlawful by Government, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act XIV of 1908 read with Section 117, Indian Penal Code, and within my cognizance.

"And I hereby direct that you be tried by me on the said charge."

The case was postponed to the 15th for judgment. The Government Advocate wanted to argue but the Magistrate told him it was not necessary. The case was very simple.

What happened between the 10th and 15th is a mystery. On the 15th as soon as I entered the court room, the Government Advocate stood up and said that he had nothing to say about the case under the Seditious Meetings Act except that it would be better to decide this case also along with the other; but in the case under the Criminal Law Amendment Act he wanted to put in a petition for which he wanted a postponement up to the 20th.

The Court's order was as follows:—

"Judgment in this case is not ready. Mr. Herbert, Government Advocate, asks for an adjournment with a view to putting in a petition. He says a mistake has crept into the case which mistake was of course on the part of the prosecution which did not correctly represent the case to the court at the begining. He asks for the case to be postponed to Monday the 20th February, 1922.

"Case adjourned to 20-2-22."

(Sd.) G. H. HARRIS."
15-2-1922."

All this was done in such a way as to raise a reasonable suspicion that some kind of consultation had taken place between the Magistrate and the prosecution between the 13th and the 15th. What was the nature of the consultaion can only be known to them.

As to the case under the Seditious Meetings Act, it was all the time treated as a summons case as it was under Section 109 read with Section 7 of Act 10 of 1911. On the 13th the Magistrate recorded the folowing order:—

Present:—

"13-2-1922.

"Mr. Herbert, Government Advocate for the Crown.

(Sd.(G. H. Harris,

"The accused has not right to put in a written statement in a summons case nor does accused want to put in a written statement. Accused wants to produce no evidence for the defence.

(Sd.) G. H. HARRIS,
Magistrate, 1st Class,

"Orders for 15-2-1922.

K (Sd.) G. H. HARRIS,
Magistrate, 1st Class."

"13-2-1922.

On the 15th, again he recorded the following order:—

"15-2-1922.

"Present:—Accused in custody.

"Mr. Herbert, Government Advocate appears for he Crown.

15-2-1922. (Sd.) G. H. Harris.

"In the case under Section 17 (1) of Act 14 of 1908 read with Section 117, Indian Penal Code, the Government has asked for an adjournment in order to put in a petition on Monday. He also asks that this case be adjourned to Monday and that orders in *both* cases be passed on the same day.

"Adjourned to 20-2-1922.

"15-2-1922. (Sd.) G. H. HARRIS"

On the 20th when the case was taken up, the Magistrates asked the Government Advocate that they might first take up the case under the Seditious Meetings Act which showed that there had again been consultation between the Magistrate and the prosecution between the 15th and the 20th. The order recorded by the Magistrate on the 20th was follows:—

"20-2-22.

Present:— Accused in custody

"Mr. Herbert, Government Advocate for Crown,

(Sd.) G. H. Harris.
Order.

"Mr. Herbert, Government Advocate, has to-day put in a petition. It is to the effect that this case has been treated as a summons case but that having regard to the question put to the accused on 7-2-1922 and the evidence adduced by the prosecution the case would appear to be really a Warrant case *viz.*, one under Section 7 of Act X of 1911 read with Sction 117, Indian Penal Code. The Government Advocate therefore prays that a charge may be framed under the above sections and the accused called upon to enter on his defence after recalling, if he so desires, any of the prosecution witnesses.

"The accused has asked this court to note that he wants time to reply to the petition put in by the Government Advocate. It appears to me to be unnecessary to give an adjournment at this stage. I agree with the Government Advocate that this case should have been tried as a warrant case. From the questions put by the court to the accused on 7-2-1922, the accused, who is a lawyer, knew that the case against him was under Section 7 of Act X of 1911—117, Indian Penal Code.

"The accused has throughout said that as a non-co-operator he means to take no part in these proceedings. I agree with the Government Advocate that the accused will not be prejudiced if he is charged to-day and then allowed him, to put in any application he likes.

"20-2-1922.

(Sd.) G. H. Harris,
Section 30 Magistrate."

The new charge framed in this case runs thus:—

"That you, on or about the 3rd day of December, 1921, at Lahore as President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, did issue a manifesto which was published in the Tribune of 6th December, 1921, in which manifesto you instigated the public generally to hold public meetings in all places where the Sedious Meetings Act had been applied, in express disobedience of the provisions of that Act and to court arrest and preached the doctrine of civil disobedience all of which were calculated to cause public excitement and disturbance, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Sections 7 of Act X of 1911 read with Section 117, Indian Penal Code, and within my cognizance.

And I hereby direct that you be tried by me on the said charge.

(Sd.) G. H. Harris,
Special Magistrate,
with Section 30 powers.

Magistrate's Court,
Lahore District,
The 20th February, 1922."

The amended charge in the other cases runs as follows:—

"That you, on or about the 3rd day of December, 1921, at Lahore, as President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee did issue a manifesto which was published in the Tribune of the 6th December, 1921, in which manifesto you exhorted every Congress member, who was not afraid of the consequences to enrol himself in the 'National' Volunteers' Association, which association is an unlawful association within the meaning of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, Section 17 and essentially the same body as the Congress and Khilafat Volunteers which have been declared to be unlawful by Government and thus abetted the commission of offence by a number or class of persons exceeding ten, punishable under Section 17 (1) Act 14 of 1908 read with Section 117, Indian Penal Code, and within my cognizance.

"And I hereby direct that you be tried by me on the said charge.

(Sd.) G. H. Harris,
Magistrate, 1st Class,

Lahore District.
The 20th February, 1922.
with Section 30 powers.

It seems that between the 13th and the 15th the Magistrate or the prosecution discovered:—

(1) That on the 3rd and the 6th December the "National Volunteers Corps" had not come into existence.

(2) That it was not declared unlawful until the 16th December on which date an order dated the 12th December was published in the "Punjab Government Gazette."

(3) That having been in jail from the 3rd December onwards I could not be held responsible for the bringing into existence of that body or for its activities.

Having discovered this, the prosecution and the Magistrate entered into consultation and resolved upon postponing judgment and remedying the defects. All this was done behind the back of the accused and I have reason to believe that the District Magistrate, the law officers and the trying Magistrate were all parties to it.

The real facts are:—

That the original notification of the 24th November declaring the associations now known as "the Knilafat Volunteers," and the "Congress Volunteers" as unlawful was also defective. Firstly there was no such association as the "Congress Volunteers." The youngmen called volunteers were known by different names in different localities. There was no provincial organization as such. These who worked under the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, constituted "the Indian National Service." Those who worked under the City Congress Committee, Lahore, were called "Swaraj Sena" (i. e. the army of Swaraj). The matter was discussed at the meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee held at Bombay on the 26th November and it was resolved to organise the volunteers under an entirely new constitution (a) They were to be called "National Volunteers Corps." (b) There was to be one unit for the whole province, and (c) under the control of one Central Provincial Board. (d) Every one had to apply in writing, signing three separate pledges about non-violence and other matters. (f) All these applications were to be accepted by the Provincial Board. It will thus be seen that neither the original notification was in proper legal form nor could the second notification have retrospective effect. An independent Magistrate should have declined to allow the prosecution any further time to fill up these gaps. They had been prosecuting me for the last ten weeks and had had ample time to find out both facts and law. The Magistrate, however, was dead to all considerations of justice and fairness. He wanted to please the District Magistrate and the Crown. So he readily consented to all that the latter desired and not give me *"even one day* for reply or objections. Exasperated by this and in a moment of anger, I said I would apply to the High Court for transfer which I never really intended to do. I wanted a postponment in order to know the decision of the All-India Congress Committee which I know was called for the 24th February, before I 9 was finally buried in a jail cell. I am really sorry for this slip and I hope my countrymen will pardon me for it.

A perusal of Section 117 will show that it is not applicable to the facts of this case.

Firstly.—Assuming that I instigated the people to become volunteers and to hold public meetings it is obvious that section 117 implies an action by the public as such "collectively and community" (vide 3 Weekly Reporter, Criminal, 41) quoted in Ratan Lal's Penal Code. The act of enlistment of volunteers is an individual act of each volunteer. It can not be performed by the public in their collective and conjoint capacity. Similarly there can be no conjoint and collective lectures or speeches by the public under Section 7 of Act X of 1911.

Secondly.—The National Volunteers Association did not come into existence till after the manifesto.

Thirdly.—The manifesto expressly stated that no Civil Disobedience was to be committed by any body except with the previous sanction of the Working Committee.

Fourthly.—This very manifesto and the very facts which form the basis of these charges were the basis of conviction under section 145 of the Indian Penal Code which still stands.

Fifthly.—The language of both these enactments is such as to suggests that abetment is a part of the substantive offence. I wonder how many more charges are still hanging over my head for this manifesto. I am, however, a willing scape-goat.

ILLEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

So far about my cases. I know of other cases also in which the proceedings were outrageously illegal. I know of many cases but I will mention only a few. The first important case was that of L. Amir Chand in which the same Magistrate who originally convicted us, found that "Bradlaugh Hall" was a public place and a police officer could enter it at will.

The second was that in which the court premises were held to be a private place and some Muhammadan volunteers were convicted of criminal trespass, etc. In another case 25 persons had been arrested under the Seditious Meetings Act and locked up in jail. The *Challan* mentioned only 20. On the day of judgement, after these 20 had been sentenced, the remaining five asked about their fate. The Magistrate was taken aback, but after a few minutes he proceeded to sentence them also. In another, the speech was delivered by a person other than the one punished and the former has come forward to admit the fact. This is the case of L. Jagat Narain, B. A. LL. B. In the case of L. Ram Parshad, Joint Editor, Bande Mataram, the judgment was fixed for the 18th. On that day the Magistrate came to know what had happened in my cases. Who advised him to postpone the case? Was it the District Magistrate? This very Magistrate when he came from another District began to give comparatively light sentences—light from the point of view of the prosecution. After a few days he suddenly changed and began to give heavy sentences. The question is who interferred? Does it prove the purity and independence of judicial proceedings?

I was re-arrested on the morning of the 31st. For 3 or 4 days all applications for interviews whether by friends, relatives, or alwyers, were refused. After that the or lawyers, were refused. After that the prohibition was relaxed in favour of lawyers. During all these days from the 31st up to the date of judgment I have not been allowed even one interview with my relatives or friends which means that even the Jail Manual was suspended in my case. This has been done, I am told, under the orders of the Government. I have several times asked the Jailor to tell me if I had been guilty of any breach of Jail regulations to deserve that punishment. But he has failed to give any satisfactory reply. In face of all this, to pretend that they are administering justice in accordance with law is simply preposterous. As I said it would be more in keeping with truth and would enhance the dignity and prestige of the Government if the latter were to say that by reasons of non-co-operation we had forfeited all claims to be treated in accordance with law, and, so far as we were concerned, all laws, rules and regulations had been suspended. That will save much unnecessary trouble on both sides.

LALA LAJPAT RAI.

STATEMENT BY MR. K. SANTANAM.

The above statement was handed to me by Lalaji on the 6th March and so does not contain any account of the later proceedings in the cases. I will just briefly mention a few facts so as to make the statement complete.

On this date, the 6th March, the prosecution produced two witnesses, both of the Police, to prove that the National Volunteer Corps was only another name for the previously existing Congress and Khilafat Volunteer Corps which had been declared illegal. The evidence was most unsatisfactory and I need say no more than this the Government Advocate himself in the course of his argument clearly mentioned that in his opinion the evidence failed to prove that these volunteer organizations exercised any threat or intimidation or committed any illegal acts, and that the evidence was not sufficient to prove that the National Volunteer Organization was or was meant to be a continuation of the Congress and Khilafat Volunteer Associations. He also admitted that there was nothing to prove that there was a National Volunteer Corps in existence on the 3rd of December, 1921. As a matter of fact the use of the future tense in the manifesto clearly established that the organisation was only in contemplation. It was for these reasons that the Government Advocate clearly informed the Court that he was not prepared to press for a conviction and, as he put it to the court, "the accused must be given the benefit of the doubt" in the case under the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

As to the other case, under the Seditious Meetings Act, the Government Advocate, in the course of his arguments, said that Section 7 of the said Act under which the accused had been charged would not supply to the circumstances of the case, but that Section 6 would apply and asked the court to amend the charge accordingly. It must be remembered that Lalaji was first charged under Section 7 of the Seditious Meetings Act read with Section 109, I.P.C., while Mr. Aziz Ahmad was conducting the case on behalf of the Crown. When Mr. Herbert came, he applied for amendment of the charge to one under Section 7 Seditious Meetings Act read with Section 117 I. P. C. This was granted by the Magistrate without any question being asked. Now when Mr. Jai Lal became the Government Advocate he again asked for an amentment altering Section 7 to Section 6. The Court again assented without the least inquiry or without satisfying itself whether this amazing conduct on the part of the prosecution was justified, and ought to be allowed.

On the 9th March, sentence was pronounced.

Under the Seditious Meetings Act case, Lalaji was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment (Note: The substantial carries only six months' imprisonment, but the abatment seems to be considered more grave) under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, inspite of the Government Advocate doing everything except entering a formal *nolle prosequi*, Lalaji has been sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment.

Sentences are to run consecutively, the rigirous coming first.

The judgements were not read out to the accused, only the sentences were pronounced.

K. SANTANAM.

APOLOGY.

Bombay, 10th February, 1921.

To

The PRESIDENT,
The Grant Medical College Council, Bombay.

Sir,

I beg most respectfully inform you that on MONDAY, 29th of January, 1921, I published a letter in the "Chronicle" of Bombay, under the heading "The Grant Medical College;" therein in the fourth paragraph I wrote "Students of your College have seen that the poor patients of this great city have been treated worse than dogs, no good food and no good milk is served to them by the White nurses of the Jamsetji Jijibhoy Hospital they have seen that each and every patient is squeezed first by the menials, then by the officials and nurses and last of all by the Doctors themselves—they have seen the helpless patients abused by the nurses, given slaps may even kicks and operated upon without being Chloroformed (properly) by the Doctors: all these Statements being wholly baseless and untrue and being made under a state of much excitement—I being party to one of whose company I much regret now it was the most unworthy thing on my part to have at all put them before the public through the Press. I very much regret to have done so. I sincerely with a honest and genuine heart withdraw these Statements one and all, wholly and unreservedly and tender my sincerest apology to the nurses, the doctors and the staff of the J. J. Hospital.

I am,
Sir,
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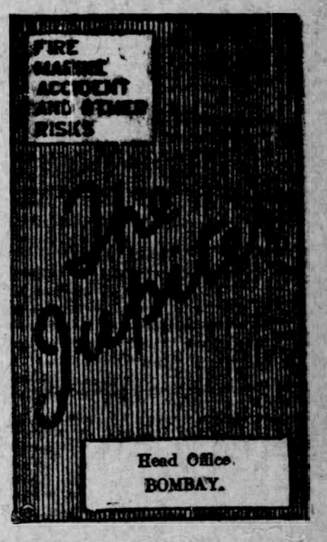

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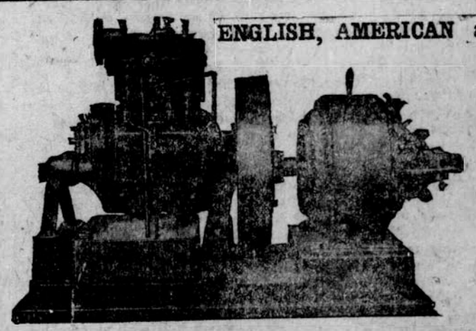

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